HUMAN EVENTS

YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

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35¢

GAO to Make Sweeping Poverty Probe

By VICTOR RIESEL

There is an awesome lot of money in "poverty" these days—some $2 billion annually—and the government wants to know where every dollar is going. By December 1, it will know.

The assignment has been thrown to the toughest and, voluntarily, the most anonymous of federal investigation agencies, the General Accounting Office (GAO).

In a few days teams of GAO men—about 150 of them—will fan out across the nation in one of the most vast of federal financial "examinations."

They won't be looking for expense account padders or cash drawer filchers—though if they are found, they'll be turned over to the Justice Department.

The agents, virtually unknown because they've never been glamorized by TV scripts or short order features, will make the first fully complete survey of the sprawling poverty program.

They'll actually be doing a management-analysis job. They'll seek out the inefficiencies, the waste, the goofing-off and the pyramiding of high-salaried executives.

In essence, GAO's assignment from Congress, for which it is the investigatory arm, is to make certain that the poor, the elderly, the disadvantaged, the disinherited, the illiterate, the hopeless, the helpless and the children threatened by this massive scab on society get the full value of every dollar allocated to rip them out of their misery.

Thus the GAO agents, and flying squads of auditors from large accounting firms to whom some of the work will be "contracted out," will look into more than the Office of Economic Opportunity. The investigation will peer into the Labor Department, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and the Agriculture Department (which makes loans to the rural poor) as well.

All poverty operations will go under the pencils: the Community Action Programs; Project Upward Bound; Foster Grandparents Program; Project Head Start; Neighborhood Health Centers; Legal Services; Migrant projects; Indian programs; Job Corps; VISTA; the Neighborhood Youth Corps; the Work Experience and Special Impact Programs, and Rural Loans.

Nudging it all along will be the 53-year-old GAO chief, Comptroller General of the U.S. Elmer B. Staats—whose agency has peered into everything wasted by the government from enlisted men compelled to serve as shopping center attendants for Pentagon wives to the misuse of some $18 million in one city's urban redevelopment.

Mr. Staats rarely delivers a speech. But he will toward the end of this month when

Comptroller Elmer Staats' General Accounting Office will send a team of poverty investigators across the nation.

he'll reveal the first centers to be hit by his men.

However, it's a good bet they'll be in and around Chicago, Gary, Phoenix, Grand Rapids, St. Louis, Detroit, Los Angeles, Kansas City, Washington and Baltimore, and one servicing an Indian tribe in Arizona.

Are Job Corps members like these above receiving the full benefit of the taxpayers' dollars? That's what the General Accounting Office wants to find out.

In the congested Maryland city, the GAO believes it has already found what it needs—a well-run pilot district. It's a 20-square-block section in which 30,000 people "live." The community action operation there is administered by the Westinghouse Electric Co., with the cooperation of state and city community action programs.

If the Baltimore "action" is what GAO thinks it is, it will become the bright new yardstick with which to measure the "War on Poverty" everywhere else in this restless land.

What Congress wants to know by December 1 is whether poverty is being fought efficiently; whether the poor are getting the training, the food, the legal protection, the uplift for which the money is being spent. Or whether a lot of semi-skilled sociologists, political hacks and relatives with "angels" have found a safe and unassailable haven behind the backs of the inner city and rural outposts.

This is the era of money trims. Even the central OEO headquarters has slashed 7 per cent of its staff. At least 16 Job Corps centers are being shut. The budgetary sword hangs high.

So Congress wants guidance. It wants efficiency. It wants long cool summers. It wants the appropriated $2 billion to get the nation's poor $2 billion worth.

So the GAO is on its way to survey the entire poverty program—a jungle in many areas—for the Congress. Then guidance can be given for reorganization now and legislation in the future.

Only then will the Congress and the nation know, truly, whether raw hunger, want, desolation, rotting housing, illiteracy and joblessness are being fought with full efficiency.

It's a long overdue answer.

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YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

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In reporting the news, *Human Events* is objective; it aims for accurate presentation of the facts. But it is *not* impartial. It looks at events through eyes that are biased in favor of limited constitutional government, local self-government, private enterprise and individual freedom. These principles represented the bias of the Founding Fathers. We think the same bias will preserve freedom in America.

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● LBJ insists he's opposed to rioting and lawlessness in this election year, but how does he square this pronouncement with his selection of **Walter E. Fauntroy** to be vice chairman of the Washington, D.C., city council? Fauntroy, it turns out, is a member of Martin Luther King's Southern Christian Leadership Council (SCLC) and is on the board of governors of Stokely Carmichael's newly created Black United Front, which holds its meetings entirely in secret. The Rev. Fauntroy, futhermore, is a prime promoter of King's plans to launch a massive civic disobedience demonstration in Washington this April for the purpose of compelling Congress to lavish more welfare on the "poor."

● Well-informed sources say the State Department is more than a bit upset with the February 17 special supplement to Human Events reprinting the full defense brief presented by **Otto Otepka** to the State Department and the Civil Service Commission. Department employes, however, are avidly reading what the brief has to say.

● Despite the State Department's treatment of him, Otepka continues to receive **strong congressional backing**. Sen. James Eastland (D.-Miss.) has introduced a bill in support of the department's former chief security evaluator; Rep. John Ashbrook (R.-Ohio) has called for a "fumigation" of the State Department and the full reinstatement of Otepka. Sen. Everett Dirksen (R.-Ill.), who says he won't rest until Otepka is back in his old job, declares that the case is causing trouble for Democrats in Illinois. Illinois voters, claims Dirksen, "are all hopped up" about Otepka's mistreatment. (For reprints of the special Otepka supplement, see the box on page 4.)

● In a fit of pique, John Kennedy once cancelled his White House subscription to the New York Herald-Tribune. Now LBJ has banned the **St. Louis Post-Dispatch** from the White House because of its criticism of his Viet Nam policies.

● The President's **Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders** is scheduled to release its final report in early March, but don't expect to get the full story. Illinois Gov. Otto Kerner, the commission's chairman, says transcripts of certain "sensitive testimony" will be placed in the National Archives and not released for a considerable time.

● LBJ's former strong right arm, **Bobby Baker**, who already faces a jail sentence on fraud and federal income tax evasion, has been indicted by the Worcester County Grand Jury in Maryland for violating and conspiring to violate the county's liquor laws.

● Six U.S. "Quakers" last week delivered $6,000 worth of medical **supplies to North Vietnamese** and Viet Cong representatives at Haiphong. The pacifists were led by Robert Eaton, 24, of Philadelphia, whose U.S. passport was lifted as a result of the trip.

● **Socialist parties** in Western Europe have been experiencing sweeping setbacks in the last several years, with additional reverses predicted for the future. The Socialists have been losing ground in France, England and Italy, say foreign observers, and by the end of 1968 Socialist control of Scandinavia may be no more. The Socialist parties in Norway and Sweden, for example, took terrific shellackings in 1965 and 1966, and just this January the Danish Socialist government was toppled. Chiefly responsible for this erosion of left-wing power: high living costs, high welfare and high taxes.

● A number of people thought LBJ made a big switch this year when he decided to push for **anti-riot legislation**, but the LBJ-proposed measure has a big, fat loophole to soothe skittish liberals. Riot inciters, according to the Justice Department, would actually have to succeed in causing a riot before they could be prosecuted. Insurrectionists who fail, no matter how hard they may have tried, would probably be untouchable under the bill as it is now being drafted by Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark's Department of Justice.

● A GI was killed or wounded every seven minutes last year in Viet Nam. The year's total: **9,353 dead, 62,004 wounded**. "It's a high price to pay for a stalemate," observes the Richmond Times-Dispatch.

● **"Pete" Seeger**, a favorite folk singer of the Communists and a man who has taken the 5th Amendment before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, has once again been invited to sing more of his protest songs on the "Smothers Brothers Comedy Hour" and the network has okayed Seeger's appearance February 24. What a number of observers don't understand, however, is how CBS can justify its stand on kicking off the air the pro-American, patriotic "Up With People" show, but yet welcome to prime time the radical songs of Pete Seeger.

● The head of Maryland's NAACP has attacked leaders of the ultra-militant **Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee** as "merchants of hate and violence," accusing them of spouting a "Red Chinese line." Mrs. Juanita Jackson Mitchell said that SNCC leaders had renounced nonviolence and represented a menace to society.

● A founder of New York's federally funded anti-poverty program, **HARYOU**, said last week it has been a complete failure. Dr. Kenneth Marshall said the project had "worked out so badly I want no credit for fathering HARYOU." Marshall charged that "20 million [dollars] that went into HARYOU has disappeared without a trace."

● Rep. **Joseph Resnick** (D.-N.Y.) recently threw a temper tantrum at the Saigon airport. Told by military officials that he could not bring his two children into the combat zone, Resnick exploded, "Now my daughter won't be able to write an article for Teen Age America!"

● Department of needless expenditure: Uncle Sam is spending $26,340 to **install private bathrooms** in the Baltimore office suites of Maryland's two senators and the city's three congressmen. This despite the fact that more than adequate toilet facilities are currently available in the lawmakers' office building. What's more, the two senators and five congressmen rarely if ever use the offices.

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Fino's Ex-Im Victory

Partially redeeming itself for defeating Red trade restrictions to the foreign aid bill last year (see page 8), the Congress has now all but approved revised Export-Import Bank legislation that would prevent the bank from subsidizing trade transactions with Communist countries.

FINO

The new Ex-Im restrictions are largely the product of Rep. Paul Fino (R.-N.Y.) and were accepted by both the House and the Senate despite Administration opposition.

The Fino amendments would prevent the Ex-Im Bank from granting loans, guarantees and insurance to any nation with which we are engaged in armed conflict; they would also prohibit the bank from participating in trade transactions with any nation whose government by "direct . . . action" is furnishing supplies to a country openly warring against the United States.

In 1967 the Ex-Im Bank granted dollar credits to such Communist countries as Hungary ($16 million worth) and Czechoslovakia; yet both these countries furnish sizable amounts of industrial equipment to North Viet Nam. Under the Fino amendments, says a spokesman for Ex-Im, such credits could no longer be given.

Another part of the Fino measure, coupled with some important additions by Rep. Glenard P. Lipscomb (R.-Calif.), would also prohibit the bank from participating in the Fiat deal. Under this Administration-backed plan, Ex-Im would have been involved in a transaction that would have provided the Soviets with $50 million of top-quality American machine tools.

While veteran conservatives heartily endorse the Fino restrictions, they also point out that Congress has still failed to come to grips with free world countries doing business with Hanoi.

The Fino amendments, for example, would not affect Ex-Im transactions with Western European countries whose *private* traders may still exchange goods with North Viet Nam. Thus Great Britain will still be able to receive money from the Ex-Im Bank despite the fact that she permits her flagships to supply North Viet Nam with valuable items the Communists need in order to continue waging war against the United States and the free Vietnamese.

Morton Bows Out

Everett Dirksen, the septuagenarian leader of Senate Republicans, has further solidified his party preeminence as a result of two developments last week. On the same day Dirksen beat back an attempt by liberal Republican governors to weaken his position as GOP convention platform chairman, the marigold lover from Pekin, Ill., was told of the pending retirement of one of his arch rivals for Senate GOP control, Thruston Morton of Kentucky.

DIRKSEN

The showdown between Dirksen and the governors had been building since the Senate minority leader let it be known that he would enjoy being chairman of the committee which would write the party's 1968 platform. The liberal wing of the 26 GOP governors bridled at the thought of Dirksen in control and sought to have one of their number named co-chairman; the man proposed was Gov. Raymond Shafer of Pennsylvania, a stout supporter of Nelson Rockefeller's presidential candidacy.

The confrontation came last week at a meeting of the Republican Convention Arrangements Committee, with National Chairman Ray Bliss presiding. Bliss maneuvered through a resolution empowering him to name the officers and members of the vital platform-writing group; Bliss later said he thought the idea of co-chairman was "impractical." It is now suspected that Bliss will offer Dirksen the chairman's post and Shafer a position comparable to vice chairman, or assistant to Dirksen. Political observers in the Nation's Capital are interpreting the Bliss finesse of the governors as a clear-cut victory for Dirksen and a more conservative platform.

The retirement of Sen. Morton, former House member, assistant secretary of state and GOP national chairman, came as a surprise to most of Capitol Hill. Kentuckian Morton had long eyed Dirksen's job as GOP Senate leader and many thought he had a good chance for the post because of Dirksen's age and poor health.

THIS WEEK'S NEWS

from

INSIDE WASHINGTON

Although Dirksen has not been a down-the-line conservative on every issue, he has clashed with Morton on countless foreign policy measures in recent years, including Viet Nam, East-West trade and the Soviet consular treaty, a measure Morton managed to save for the Administration.

Days before his announcement, Morton had even helped rally a majority of Senate Republicans against Dirksen's stand in opposition to "open housing" legislation.

Morton's decision to quit at this time, when he seemed sure of re-election and had a chance to replace Dirksen as GOP leader, has puzzled a number of politicos. But Morton's decision will unquestionably aid the more conservative Dirksen and will give an added boost to the leadership aspirations of the even more conservative Sen. Roman Hruska (R.-Neb.). Hruska, in fact, has long been considered Morton's only rival as heir to Dirksen's throne.

• Morton's retirement has thrown Kentucky's political picture into complete disarray. President Johnson had named an obscure state official, Katherine Peden, to his riot commission to give her a publicity boost in challenging Morton this year, but otherwise Kentucky Democrats had little hope of unseating the popular Morton. Now state Democratic leaders see a chance of taking the seat and Mrs. Peden will most likely have a number of primary challengers; best bets to enter the race are former Gov. A.B. "Happy" Chandler and Kennedy ally ex-Gov. Ed Breathitt. Republican choices include Rep. William Cowger, former Louisville mayor, incumbent Gov. Louis Nunn, and gubernatorial primary loser, Judge Marlowe Cook.

GAO Unearths Bad Debts

The General Accounting Office (GAO), Congress' fiscal watchdog, has laid the blame for the U.S. balance-of-payments deficit right at the door of the White House. While the Administration is using this deficit as a reason for removing the gold cover to federal reserve notes and for proposing restrictions on foreign travel and investments by U.S. private citizens, a recently issued GAO report contends that a large part of the payments deficit could be made up if only the government were not so reluctant to collect on millions of dollars of outstanding debts.

Comptroller General Elmer Staats writes in the report, "it appears that significant balance of payments advantages are not likely until and unless basic policies change."

GAO claims that it has brought several of the delinquent debts to the attention of the government agencies involved and that in a few cases action was taken. But, Staats contends, "in a number of cases little or nothing was done about the matters because agency officials maintained that the adoption of proposals would not be in the foreign-policy interests of the U.S."

Among the examples of bad debts noted in the GAO report, most of them concerning the State Department or its Agency for International Development, are:

• $50 million owed by Japan for overcharging U.S. military forces in leasing telephone lines; 15 years ago the United States agreed to lease Japanese telephone lines for military use at a rate equal to the lowest rate being paid by Japanese citizens. But the armed forces never got that rate and have continued to pay a much higher price.

• $195 million owed the U.S. by Turkey, Greece, Ethiopia, Colombia, Thailand and the Philippines for supplies furnished during the Korean War.

• $2.2 billion lost by the U.S. from 1959 through mid-'66 when other nations devalued their currency. GAO argues the State Department "did not try to protect [the U.S.] with maintenance-of-value agreements."

Gold Cover Removed

With the powerful assistance of "funny-money" man Wright Patman (D.-Tex.), head of the House Banking and Currency Committee, and "conservative" Chairman Wilbur Mills (D.-Ark.) of the Ways and Means Committee, the House last week overrode overwhelming Republican opposition and voted to remove gold as a backing for Federal Reserve currency.

The historic vote of 199 to 190 was aimed at freeing the $10.7 billion in gold now being used to support the government's domestic money supply. Currently, there must be 25 per cent gold for every Federal Reserve note. When, in compromise moves, Representatives Benjamin Blackburn (R.-Ga.) and Albert Johnson (R.-Pa.) proposed that the gold backing be reduced to 12.5 per cent and 18.75 per cent respectively, they were quickly voted down. (The final 199-to-190 rollcall will appear in *Human Events* next week.)

Administration Democrats insist that total removal of the gold backing is necessary to improve our balance-of-payments posture and to restore faith in the dollar by reassuring the rest of the world that the United States will redeem dollar claims with American gold at $35 an ounce.

House Republicans, however, vigorously opposed the Democratic move in the belief that elimination of the gold cover will only spur the Administration on to even more disastrous fiscal and monetary policies.

Republicans also complained that the Banking and Currency Committee gave only 20 minutes' time to consider the reporting of this far-reaching measure.

They insisted further, that a central reason foreigners are converting dollar claims into gold is that the government is resorting to monetary inflation at home. Removing the gold cover, it was stressed, is no brake at all—in fact, might encourage—the printing of more U.S. Federal Reserve notes.

Rep. H. R. Gross (R.-Iowa) commented in his inimitable style: "Having debauched the silver currency of this nation by issuing in its place Lyndon Johnson's 'Great Society' scrap metal . . . the mismanagers of this government now seek to abandon the last vestige of precious metal support for our medium of exchange."

While the Democrats say the removal of gold will

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restore faith in the dollar, Rep. Gross retorted: "The fumbling money managers may be able to hoodwink the American people, but they will never convince the people of foreign countries that a U.S. dollar, without gold backing and loaded with deficits, is as 'good as gold.' "

Rep. Tom Curtis (R.-Mo.), a recognized expert on money matters, declared the balance-of-payments problem stemmed directly from government spending. "The balance of our exports over our imports, or the balance of trade," he asserted, "has been one of the pluses we have had in our international trade. The other plus has been the return on our private investment abroad."

CURTIS

The actual deficits, said Curtis, "are created in government expenditure policies, just as the deficits in the domestic economy come from the same source. . . . Until we move into these basic areas to correct our fiscal stance, we are not going to improve the confidence of the people abroad in our dollar."

Both conservative Republicans, and even many Democrats, agreed the balance-of-payments problem would probably continue unless the Administration puts a halt to huge government outlays abroad and halts its inflationary policies here at home.

New Internal Security Bill

As a result of debilitating court and administrative decisions, Chairman James Eastland (D.-Miss.) of the Senate Judiciary Committee has introduced a bill that would give sweeping new force to America's internal security laws.

EASTLAND

The bill (S. 2988) is co-sponsored by 19 other senators, 10 Republicans and nine Democrats. The co-sponsors include: Bible (D.-Nev.), Byrd (D.-W. Va.), Cotton (R.-N.H.), Dirksen (R.-Ill.), Dodd (D.-Conn.), Fannin (R.-Ariz.), Hickenlooper (R.-Iowa), Holland (D.-Fla.), Hollings (D.-S.C.), Hruska (R.-Neb.), Jordan (R.-Ida.), Lausche (D.-Ohio), Mundt (R.-S.D.), Murphy (R.-Calif.), Smathers (D.-Fla.), Stennis (D.-Miss.), Talmadge (D.-Ga.), Bennett (R.-Utah) and Thurmond (R.-S.C.).

The bill would ban Communists from defense facilities and federally funded schools and would create a centralized Security Administration to investigate and evaluate federal personnel security cases.

There are literally dozens of other important provisions, including sections dealing with riot control, foreign agents and the granting of immunity to witnesses. The bill would extend the statute of limitations in cases of treason, espionage, sabotage, sedition and subversive activities. And it would redefine treason to mean any overt act of helping any nation or group in armed hostilities with the United States.

There is also a special "Otepka" provision which would prevent executive retaliation against government employes who tell the truth to congressional committees.

NCC's Ever-Leftward Bent

The governing board of the tax-exempt National Council of Churches last week approved in San Diego a policy statement calling upon the United States to make sweeping changes in its relations with Communist countries. By a vote of 100 to 14, with three abstentions, the board—which claims to speak for 30 million Protestants—urged the American government to:

- Stop the bombing of North Viet Nam.
- Press for the admission of Red China into the United Nations.
- Recognize the Communist government of Cuba.
- Recognize the Communist government of East Germany.
- Remove restrictions on imports from Communist countries and on cultural exchanges between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Private Property Setback

Constitutional conservatives who believe that private property is an essential cornerstone of freedom for everyone were delivered a sharp rebuff last week when the Senate refused in a 58-to-34 vote to kill a tough "open housing" rider to the Administration's civil rights bill. The test came on a motion by Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield to shelve the present provision in hopes of paving the way for a less controversial measure.

Proposed by Sen. Walter Mondale (D.-Minn.), the housing provision would cover 97 per cent of the estimated 65 million housing units in the country. Under the Mondale measure, the Department of Housing and Urban Development would have access to a person's "premises, records, documents" and other "possible sources of evidence" in order to prove that the person refused to rent or sell property because of race or religion.

The secretary of the department could issue subpoenas to compel access to material. Any person willfully failing to attend and testify in obedience to a subpoena can be fined up to $5,000 and imprisoned up to one year.

An "aye" vote below is in favor of defeating the Mondale amendment.

FOR TABLING THE AMENDMENT: 34

DEMOCRATS (18): Byrd (Va.), Byrd (W. Va.), Eastland, Ellender, Ervin, Fulbright, Hayden, Hill, Holland, Hollings, Jordan (N.C.), Long (La.), Mansfield, McClellan, Sparkman, Spong, Stennis and Talmadge.

REPUBLICANS (16): Allott, Baker, Bennett, Cotton, Curtis, Dirksen, Fannin, Hansen, Hickenlooper, Hruska, Jordan (Idaho), Mundt, Thurmond, Williams (Del.) and Young (N.D.).

AGAINST TABLING THE AMENDMENT: 58

DEMOCRATS (39): Anderson, Bartlett, Bay, Bible, Brewster, Burdick, Church, Clark, Dodd, Gore, Gruening, Harris, Hart, Hartke, Inouye, Jackson, Kennedy (Mass.), Kennedy (N.Y.), Lausche, Long (Mo.), Magnuson, McGee, McGovern, McIntyre, Mondale, Montoya, Morse, Moss, Muskie, Nelson, Pell, Proxmire, Randolph, Ribicoff, Symington, Tydings, Williams (N.J.), Yarborough and Young (Ohio).

REPUBLICANS (19): Aiken, Boggs, Brooke, Carlson, Case, Cooper, Dominick, Fong, Griffin, Hatfield, Javits, Kuchel, Miller, Morton, Pearson, Percy, Prouty, Scott and Smith.

Not voting: 7

Soviets Narrow Missile Gap

Insiders are saying that LBJ has dumped Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara at a politically opportune time: just when the newspapers are beginning to report that the Soviets have almost closed the strategic missile gap.

McNAMARA

This news, in fact, was disclosed last week by both the New York *Times* and the Washington *Post*, both pro-Administration papers. The Senate Preparedness Investigating subcommittee, headed by John Stennis (D.-Miss.), has plans to probe this development in the coming months.

Solid evidence, it is now known, is in the hands of key Administration officials revealing that the Soviet Union will probably have as many Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles (ICBMs) as the United States by the middle of next year.

The Defense Department acknowledges that such is the case. New York *Times* military reporter William Beecher suggests U.S. policy is deliberate and that "the United States appears to be allowing the Soviet Union to catch up. . . ."

As our readers know, *Human Events*, since 1961, has hammered home the theme that the Democratic Administration was purposely pursuing a policy of disarmament vis-a-vis the Soviet Union. Such a policy, we reported, was partially conceived by JFK advisers Walt W. Rostow and Jerome Wiesner in 1960 disarmament talks in Moscow with Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vasily Kuznetsov. After these discussions, Rostow sent a memo to JFK urging the unilateral elimination of "provocative" weapons, which included land-based missiles. JFK's first defense message reverberated with Rostow's advice and even used Communist dialectics to convince the Soviets we were taking certain disarmament steps.

Rostow is now President Johnson's key White House adviser on national security.

What politicos find almost exquisitely ironic about the current evidence of Soviet missile capability is that in the presidential campaign of 1960, the Democrats scorned the Eisenhower Administration for having permitted the United States to lag behind the Soviets in missile development. Shortly after the election, the new JFK Administration admitted that no missile gap existed. Now one does—thanks to the catastrophic advice of LBJ's departing defense secretary.

War Crimes Trial

A three-day "war crimes trial" against world communism ended last week in Washington after five judges had heard a steady stream of testimony from witnesses testifying to the brutality of Communist rule.

Staged in Georgetown's Hall of Nations, the mock trial was coordinated by Young Americans for Freedom and Twin Circle-National Catholic Press, with the cooperation of the Citizens Committee for a Free Cuba, the Council Against Communist Aggression and other nationality groups whose countries have been conquered by the Soviets.

The mock trial was based on a six-count indictment by "the people of the free world" charging world communism with conspiracy to wage wars, deprive persons of personal freedoms like speech, thought and religion, promote "slave labor" and suppress national self-determination.

Chief prosecutor was C. Dickerman Williams, a New York attorney. Criminal attorneys hired by YAF to defend the Communists were Leonard J. Keilp and Malcolm W. Houston.

The various witnesses, many of whom had experienced Communist terror first hand, were eloquent in presenting the case for the prosecution. John Noble, who spent nine years in Soviet-run prisons, told of seeing his captors kill and torture prisoners and said it was part of Soviet policy.

The Rev. Richard Wurmbrand, who spent 14 years in a Rumanian prison and has recently written an account of those years for Coward-McCann, also testified to the terror and torture inflicted upon prisoners. Wurmbrand showed the terrible scars on his own body that had been perpetrated by Communist guards to break his will.

Eugene Lyons, a senior editor of *Reader's Digest* and a former Moscow correspondent, detailed Soviet crimes for 50 minutes, declaring that 45 million Russians had died through Communist repression. Herbert Philbrick, a former FBI counterspy, said he saw no lessening of communism's aggressive inclinations and disclosed, in fact, that Communist leaders have told their members "to increase their efforts to overthrow the U.S. government."

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POLITICS '68

MISSOURI

Top Democratic politicians, from LBJ on down, are sitting on pins and needles as the Department of Justice ponders criminal charges against one of the party's biggest money men, labor leader **Lawrence L. Callanan** of St. Louis.

According to the Wall Street Journal, the department's organized crime section is prepared to ask for a **55-count indictment** in which Callanan and his allies would be accused of making **illegal union contributions** to presidential and congressional candidates. Among the alleged recipients: President Johnson, Vice President Humphrey, Senators Edward V. Long (D.-Mo.), Stuart Symington (D.-Mo.) and Bobby Kennedy (D.-N.Y.).

Assistant Atty. Gen. Fred M. Vinson Jr. is studying his lawyers' request for indictment; whether it will go to a grand jury hasn't been decided.

Callanan dispenses from $400,000 to $600,000 a year in **"voluntary" political contributions.** As a result, the Journal reports, he is not only the "dominant voice in the Democratic party" in St. Louis but often in Missouri, as well. On top of this, Callanan has in the past four years distributed some $170,000 to Democratic candidates outside Missouri.

In 1954 Callanan—who had earlier been convicted of armed robbery—was convicted and sentenced to prison for extortion. According to terms of the sentence, Callanan could not hold union office until 1965.

In 1964, however, President Johnson **commuted his sentence**—with the approval of then Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy—and Callanan was free to again hold union power.

Lo and behold, within six months, Callanan funneled $50,000 into the **LBJ campaign** and another $10,000 to a New York group collecting funds for Johnson, Humphrey and Bobby Kennedy. It was these contributions, exposed by Sen. John J. Williams (R.-Del.) that led to the Justice Department probe.

REAGAN

F. Clifton White, the New York political pro generally credited with putting together the imposing draft-Goldwater drive in 1964, is now in the employ of California Republicans supporting the "favorite son" candidacy of Gov. **Ronald Reagan.** The White appointment was made with Reagan's full knowledge.

WHITE

According to sources close to Reagan, White will take **political soundings** around the nation and report back to the 36-member committee organizing Reagan's "favorite son" delegation for the June 4 California presidential primary. White, whose salary is being paid by a few important Reagan backers, will examine and analyze the over-all state of the nation, voter sentiment on issues and candidates and generally inform the delegation "what's happening" in the political world. Such information, of course, would be crucial to any full-fledged presidential campaign.

White is a long-time professional political activist whose services have been eagerly sought by several GOP presidential aspirants. His political contacts around the nation are legion and many feel the large number of "favorite son" candidacies this year are part of a conservative strategy mainly worked out by him. Columnists Evans and Novak wrote last fall that a **Reagan-White alliance** could clinch the Republican nomination for the California governor, if he should want it. Reagan still maintains he is nothing but a "favorite son" candidate and will head the Golden State's 86-man convention delegation in this capacity.

• **Reagan backers in Texas** are not waiting for their candidate to formally declare his candidacy. A group of state businessmen has launched a campaign to win Texas' 56 GOP convention delegates for the California chief executive.

This drive is contrary to the publicly announced wishes of state Republican chairman **Peter O'Donnell** and other ranking party leaders, most of whom are said to lean toward Richard Nixon for GOP presidential nominee and who have pledged themselves to support Texas' only statewide elected official, Sen. **John Tower**, as a "favorite son" on the first convention ballot. Tower is also thought to favor Nixon.

But the Reagan insurgents, whose drive was supposedly undertaken without the knowledge or approval of the Californian, maintain that "if nobody does anything, and we have nothing but favorite sons at the convention, Nixon will get the nomination by default." A showdown between the Reagan and Tower "favorite son" delegate slates will come in Texas' May 4 primary if no compromise is worked out beforehand.

SCHLAFLY

The conservative supporters of Mrs. **Phyllis Schlafly**, defeated last May for the presidency of the National Federation of Republican Women, have reaffirmed their goal of nominating a conservative GOP presidential candidate and ruled out backing a third-party campaign. At a recent "The Eagles Are Flying" conference called by Mrs. Schlafly, the 300 female delegates rejected both Alabama's **George Wallace** and New York's **Nelson Rockefeller** as presidential choices.

SCHLAFLY

Following Mrs. Schlafly's defeat by moderate-conservative Gladys O'Donnell at the NFRW convention, it was feared by party officials that some of Schlafly's key supporters would bolt the GOP to support Wallace. Only one is known to have done this. When Mrs. Schlafly's name was added to the Oregon primary ballot as a Republican vice presidential candidate, it was rumored she would accept a spot as **Wallace's running mate.**

The Illinois party organizer, an early and vigorous supporter of Barry Goldwater in '64, **squelched these rumors,** saying "I'm a Republican and always have been."

In fact, Mrs. Schlafly reportedly has plans to have her name withdrawn from the primary in order not to divide the energies of conservative Republicans.

Taking Mrs. Schlafly's lead, the 300 delegates at the mid-February conference pledged themselves to work for the nomination of either **Richard Nixon** or **Ronald Reagan** as the presidential candidate and for the election of conservative Republicans to other offices. As most of the women delegates were state or local party officials, they are in a position to put their pledge into action.

While no third-party aspirant was picking up support at the three-day conference, the women from the grass roots were describing silent candidate Rockefeller as **"worse than the Democrats."**

ROCKEFELLER

The Republican governors have announced plans for **regional hearings** on the 1968 platform that could turn into a launching pad for the undeclared candidacy of New York's Gov. **Nelson Rockefeller.**

CHAFEE

Gov. **John H. Chafee** of Rhode Island, head of the Republican Governors Association, said last week that hearings will be held by a five-man GOP task force in five different cities, including Washington, to gather proposals for "a bold and imaginative national platform that will have **broad appeal for all the voters."**

Chafee said Rockefeller would be participating "not as a potential presidential contender but as chairman of the association's policy committee."

In addition to Chafee and Rockefeller, the task force will include Governors **Raymond P. Shafer** of Pennsylvania, **John A. Love** of Colorado and **Tim Babcock** of Montana. All save Babcock are viewed as sympathetic toward Rocky's candidacy. Shafer, the originator of the regional hearings plan and considered a front-man for Rocky, is the choice of the liberal governors for co-chairman of the platform committee with Senate Minority Leader **Everett Dirksen** of Illinois.

Whether Dirksen will permit a **Rockefeller puppet** to co-direct the platform hearings, however, remains to be seen.

W. VA. SCANDALS

The outlook for West Virginia's previously poverty-stricken Republican party has brightened considerably as a result of recent **widespread scandals** that have racked the Democratic administration of **Gov. Hulett C. Smith.** The GOP now has high hopes of taking the statehouse and carrying the state against President Johnson in 1968.

The Democrats' troubles began at 10 a.m. February 14, when a federal grand jury handed down an indictment against six prominent West Virginia Democrats including three then in the Smith administration. Charged with **bribery and racketeering** were a former governor (Smith's predecessor, William Barron), the incumbent state road commissioner, deputy road commissioner and finance commissioner, and two prominent "behind-the-scenes" figures in the Democratic hierarchy.

The three incumbent road and finance officials had been appointed by ex-Gov. Barron in 1961, but had been swiftly reappointed by Gov. Smith when he was elected in 1964. Although Smith quickly suspended the appointees when the indictment was released, the damage had already been done. Adding to Smith's tarnished image was the fact the current scandal comes on the heels of a **similar episode:** last December Smith's Alcoholic Beverage Control commissioner was indicted on charges of federal income tax evasion.

The blow to the Democrats has been so extensive that some of the **five Democratic gubernatorial candidates** in the May 14 West Virginia primary race have reportedly told friends that they wished they had saved the money for their filing fee. Other reports have it that ranking state Democrats have all but conceded the statehouse to the GOP in November. Doubly galling for national Democratic leaders is that this **reversal in fortunes** comes after Presidents Kennedy and Johnson have poured millions of dollars into West Virginia (where JFK supposedly "discovered" poverty during his 1960 primary campaign there) in the form of public works projects and Appalachia aid.

Thus it is that a state that has given its votes to Republican presidential and gubernatorial candidates only once since 1932 appears headed for the GOP column in '68. Leading contender for the Republican nomination to succeed Gov. Smith is Rep. **Arch Moore,** a middle-of-the-road congressman.

CAPSULES

• **James H. Rowe Jr.,** a Washington lawyer who is a close friend of LBJ and Hubert Humphrey, has now emerged as LBJ's chief political adviser in the 1968 election campaign. Other important Democrats who will play a chief role in the LBJ campaign: Hubert Humphrey, Postmaster General Lawrence O'Brien and W. Marvin Watson, presidential appointments secretary.

• **Mario Savio**, leader of the disruptive 1964 Berkeley "Free Speech" demonstrations (for which he was later jailed), has announced his intention to run for the California State Senate.

• Over 1,400 Chicago businessmen, members of the city's Executives' Club, responded enthusiastically to a speech by third-party presidential candidate **George Wallace** decrying "the breakdown of law and order in the cities," recent Supreme Court decisions, foreign aid, and "treasonable" acts by college students.

• A group of political amateurs favorable to New York Gov. **Nelson Rockefeller** as GOP presidential nominee have gone ahead with their plan to wage a write-in drive for Rocky in New Hampshire's March 12 primary (see Human Events last week). Led by former Eisenhower Administration official John Beckett, the insurgents have—supposedly without Rockefeller's approval or support—formed a delegate slate and set in motion the machinery to round up write-in votes, with one member of the drive predicting upwards of 50,000 votes for Rocky. (In 1964 Rockefeller ran in the state's primary as an announced candidate and received only 19,504 votes.)

• Illinois Republicans have nominated a 34-year-old school-teacher, **Janet Jennings,** to run against 13-term incumbent Rep. **William Dawson**, a faithful cog in Chicago Mayor Richard Daley's Democratic machine. If Mrs. Jennings is victorious, she would be the first Negro woman ever to serve in Congress.

• Rep. **Henry Helstoski** (D.-N.J.) may find the going rough this year. The two-term congressman, already in danger of being redistricted out of his seat, has now been charged with assault and battery by his wife, Gloria. In her complaint Mrs. Helstoski asserted the 9th District Democrat hit her in the eye and knocked her to the floor of their Rutherford home just hours after she was discharged from Passaic General Hospital after having a miscarriage.

• Conservative GOP Sen. **Karl Mundt** has agreed to head a slate of delegates pledged to Richard Nixon in the South Dakota presidential primary. Mundt's slate is expected to meet with little or no opposition.

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New Civil Rights Bill

Bad Politics, Worse Law

By JAMES JACKSON KILPATRICK

From the beginning of this second session of the 90th Congress, more than a month ago, the Senate has been loosely tied up in a filibuster over HR 2516, the pending civil rights bill. Now it is proposed that cloture be invoked in order to end the desultory debate and bring the bill to a vote.

No one has paid much attention to the bill, and for a good reason: The measure is universally recognized, by knowledgeable people in the field, as more of an exercise in politics than a sound proposal in law. Even in the political view, the proposition has no merit. The pending bill will not satisfy the activists; they will view it as one case of beer for a picnic of Elks.

But if the bill is poor as a matter of politics, it is much worse as a matter of law. It is futile, one supposes, to argue that the measure goes beyond the power vested in Congress under the 14th and 15th Amendments, and hence is unconstitutional. In the field of civil rights, the Constitution is more swamp than solid ground.

Nevertheless, the constitutional point should be saved. The chief thrust of this bill is against private actions, not against state actions. For the better part of a century, it was judicially recognized that the 14th Amendment is a prohibition upon the states as states. That is what the amendment says: "No state" shall do thus-and-so. Yet this bill undertakes to punish the white man who punches a Negro in the nose because the Negro is, let us say, trying to exercise his right to attend the University of Alabama.

Now, virtually no one—not even George Wallace—any longer seriously questions the Negro's right in this regard. The right has been established; no state may deny it; various statutes and court orders make the right secure. The pending bill thus is not directly concerned with integration or voting rights or public accommodations. It is concerned with the punch in the nose.

The question has to be asked: How did a punch in the nose get to be a federal crime? Whatever the motivation, a punch is a punch; it is assault, and a decent respect for federalism ought to persuade the Senate that the punishment of simple assault is peculiarly a matter for the states.

Look again at this bill and the putative punch. Under the terms of this proposal, for mystifying reasons, the puncher and the punchee must be of different races. Otherwise the bill does not apply. If Negro A strikes Negro B, in the midst of a quarrel over the lawful exercise of a civil right, no offense is created. The white man who threatens a Rap Brown may be indicted for a felony; the Negro who utters the same threat, under the same circumstances, is exempt. One is reminded of Orwell's *Animal Farm*, in which all the animals were equal—but some were more equal than others.

This discriminatory scheme is defended by the bill's proponents. The real evil, they say, lies in such crimes as the shooting of James Meredith and the slaying of Medgar Evers. This is all they are seeking to reach. They argue, moreover, that the South's record of clearing such crimes of violence is so poor that Congress must intervene.

In certain notorious cases of interracial violence, granted, Southern justice has functioned poorly. But one is minded to ask why the Congress is not equally concerned about the much larger failure of justice elsewhere in the country?

Murder is the most serious of all crimes. Nearly one out of four murders in New York goes unpunished. The figure is one out of eight in Michigan and Illinois. By contrast, Mississippi stands second only to South Dakota in the high percentage of murders presumably solved.

North Carolina's Sen. Sam Ervin has recalled the Till case. An ugly, awful business. Yet in the same week that Till was drowned in Mississippi, a white man was slain in Chicago by machine-gun fire, stripped and brutally mutilated. Neither homicide was solved at law. The point is not that the two victims were equally dead, or equally mourned. The point is that they were equally victims of local crime, locally committed. If federalism is not to be abandoned altogether, the distinction ought to be carefully preserved.

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FORTUNE's JUDGMENT — *Fortune* magazine called recently for the resignation of Treasury Secretary Henry Fowler. The influential monthly said that the Treasury has "lost the confidence of most of the business community" because of its "amateurish handling of the recent dollar crisis," and its participation in "the dissembling, the secrecy, and the last-minute improvisations in economic and fiscal matters that have become standard Johnsonian practice."

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Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions

How Your Tax Dollars Support 'Disruption' of Society

By ALICE WIDENER

Each dollar of income received by a tax-exempt foundation is a dollar that did not furnish revenue to the U.S. government. All money received by foundations is granted exemption from taxation by the U.S. Treasury, meaning by grace of all Americans. Is it to our national interest, I should like to ask, for the Treasury to grant tax exemption to the Fund for the Republic?

The Fund subsidizes a think-tank, the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, at Santa Barbara, Calif. Currently, it is distributing widely a document "Students and Society" which is a report on a student conference held at the Center last summer.

In the report is a paper presented to the conference by student Stephen Saltonstall of Yale University, who entitled his work "Toward a Strategy of Disruption." What Mr. Saltonstall wishes to disrupt is our society and he calls for small, disciplined groups of student "shock troops" to achieve his aims.

In print, at U.S. taxpayers' sufferance, the Fund for the Republic's Center permits Stephen Saltonstall to call for the "intimidation and humiliation" of public figures such as Vice President Humphrey and Defense Secretary McNamara.

What has "intimidation" to do with democratic procedures and institutions? Intimidation is the weapon of autocracy or tyranny. Mr. Saltonstall calls on students to harry university professors and researchers "at their homes." Is invasion of privacy a part of "democratic" procedure? Stephen Saltonstall also suggests—in Funded black-on-white, believe it or not—"The introduction of a small quantity of LSD in only five or six government department coffee urns might be a highly effective tactic."

It could be a lethal one. State and federal narcotics control officials have informed me that a dose of LSD administered in coffee to a person suffering from an undetected physical ailment, such as a heart condition or diabetes, could be extremely harmful physically and perhaps fatal. From state and federal legal authorities, I learned that tampering with government property—such as a coffee urn or drinking fountain—is illegal.

How does it further the general welfare or "democratic institutions" for the Fund for the Republic to subsidize Saltonstall's suggestions for illegal student activity in a strategy of disruption?

A foreword to "Students and Society" by W. H. Ferry, vice president of the Fund's Center, states, "This is an edited record of the conference proceedings. Therefore Saltonstall's suggestions were printed with malice aforethought." Mr. Ferry also states, "The Conference on Students and Society was made possible by a generous contribution from S. Herbert Meller of New York City." Mr. Meller is an investment banker with Meller & Co., One Chase Manhattan Plaza.

He and the Fund for the Republic helped finance the following printed statement in "Students and Society" by Devereaux Kennedy, student body president, Washington University: "I'm going to say loudly and clearly what I mean by revolution. What I mean by revolution is overthrowing the American government and American imperialism and installing some sort of decentralized power in this country."

As steps to accomplish his purpose, Devereaux Kennedy proposes "starting up 50 Viet Nams in Third World countries . . . acts of terrorism and sabotage outside the ghetto . . . I mean completely demoralizing and castrating America. . . ."

Mr. W. H. Ferry says "the mood" of Students and Society is "hammering discontent, combined with impatience for action." The Fund for the Republic and Mr. Meller are subsidizing that mood. It bodes ill for all of us.

(U.S.A. Syndicate)

When Taxpayers Complain to IRS

When taxpayers write to the Internal Revenue Service to complain about the tax-exempt status of the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, here is the sort of vague reply they receive. The following paragraphs come from a recent letter signed by Harold E. Hartstack, acting chief of the Technical Coordination Branch of IRS. After attempting to explain why the conservatively oriented World Youth Crusade for Freedom (see **Human Events**, Oct. 21, 1967, p. 1) was not granted tax exemption, Mr. Hartstack goes on to say:

"In reference to the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions (an activity of the Fund for the Republic, Inc.), the Internal Revenue Service periodically reviews the operations of tax-exempt organizations as part of a continuing program. The purpose of this program is to determine whether the organizations are operating within the scope of the laws under which they were granted exemption. This audit program extends to all organizations. Should it be determined that any tax-exempt organization is engaged in activities proscribed by the law under which it is exempt, we take appropriate action to revoke or modify our prior ruling."

"Thank you for your interest in writing and expressing your views. We hope we have shed some clarifying light on these matters for you."

As the reader who sent us this letter commented, "As far as I am concerned, this says nothing." Amen. Letters to members of Congress, hopefully, would achieve better results.

More Arguments Against Travel Curbs

From the Richmond *News Leader*

With tentative approval by House Ways and Means Committee Chairman Wilbur Mills, the President's proposed travel curbs appear to be moving toward possible passage by Congress. If passed, the curbs would create a tortuous situation for American tourists that Machiavelli himself would have taken pride in devising.

To begin with, the onus of compliance with the proposed curbs would fall fully on the tourist. Before leaving the country, he would be required to certify the sum he plans to spend outside the Western Hemisphere. The first $7 a day to be spent would be tax-exempt; he would pay 15 per cent of the next $8, and 30 per cent of all daily expenditures above $15. The estimated tax would have to be paid before leaving. If he failed to file a declaration or to pay his estimated tax, he would be liable for a $200 fine. A customs official would be authorized to count the tourist's cash and traveler's checks to insure honesty.

Upon returning to this country, the tourist would declare the amount of money brought back with him at the customs counter. His departure statement then would be checked. If he understated his estimated expenditures by as much as 20 per cent, he would be liable for a penalty of 10 per cent on the excess spent above 20 per cent.

He also would be expected to keep a daily record of all sums spent abroad, and to keep all receipts, including charges made on credit cards. Within 60 days after his return, he would have to file a final declaration, detailing his expenditures. At that time he would pay any additional tax, or the government would refund any excess of the estimated payment.

The proposed curbs might be described as a hornets' nest. Administration of the various provisions would require the hiring of an army of additional customs employes to keep tabs on travelers. The paperwork expected of each tourist would be onerous. There would be no leeway for impulse purchases abroad, or for unexpected time extensions unless the tourist is prepared to pay penalties.

Those traveling on package tours would have all kinds of problems in paying taxes on selected parts of their tour costs. And woe be to the poor fellow who loses some money or falls victim to a thief while abroad.

There also may be constitutional challenges to the curbs. Congress has the constitutional power to levy taxes to raise revenues, but the proposed travel taxes are not intended as revenue-raising measures. In fact, administrative costs of imposing the curbs could exceed total tax collections. Ratl**eff**, the proposed taxes are punitive in nature, designed to punish the American tourist, and there remains some question on whether Congress has the constitutional authority to levy punitive taxes.

The question also may arise on whether the curbs would infringe constitutional rights. In the case of Americans with lower incomes, the additional burden imposed by travel taxes could prevent them from going abroad altogether, although the taxes would have only nuisance value for the wealthier traveler.

Time and again, the Supreme Court has stated, most recently in *U.S. vs. Laub*, that "The right to travel is a part of the 'liberty' of which the citizen cannot be deprived without due process of law. . . ."

These are points that members of Congress may wish to ponder as they debate the wisdom of imposing the President's travel curbs. American society suffers from overregulation and an excess of bureaucratic meddling already.

The balance-of-payments deficit may be critical, and certainly steps should be taken to reduce it. But there are ways other than to build a fence of red tape around the United States and to declare off limits to Americans a world that grows smaller with each passing day.

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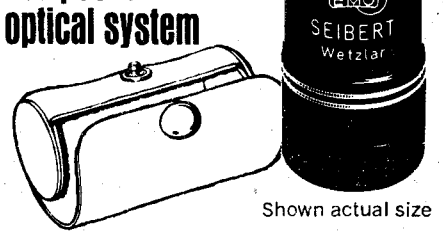

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Human Events Replies to Congressional Critics

Many congressmen objected to our article attacking their November vote against the Gross-Findley amendments on Red Trade. Here is our answer.

Judging from the outraged cries of several congressmen, *Human Events* struck some extremely sensitive nerves in the Nov. 25, 1967, issue. At that time, many of our readers will recall, we reported how a majority of House members had conspicuously killed proposed measures that would have deprived dollar aid to countries still doing business with North Viet Nam. (See box below for full rollcall.)

Since that story, *Human Events* has been blitzed with a thick stack of mail from readers who have forwarded indignant letters from lawmakers vigorously protesting our alleged misrepresentations and our charge that their vote was a blow to American GIs fighting the Communists in Asia.

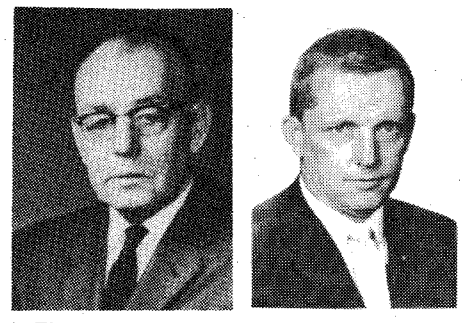
Among those claiming "foul": Representatives Clement Zablocki (D.-Wis.), chairman of the Foreign Affairs subcommittee on the Far East and the Pacific; Bradford Morse (R.-Mass.), a member of the Foreign Affairs committee and high priest of the GOP's liberal Wednesday Club; and Robert Taft (R.-Ohio), a leading figure among House Republicans. House members Richard Ottinger (D.-N.Y.), William Mailliard (R.-Calif.), William Widnall (R.-N.J.), Hastings Keith (R.-Mass.), William Cahill (R.-N.J.) and many others have also sharply disputed the *Human Events* article.

Since the congressmen continue to complain about the accuracy of our report and since the East-West trade issue is coming up again, we have decided to make a full response. But if anyone is expecting contrition on our part, he will be deeply disappointed. As Arthur Schlesinger Jr. commented on another occasion, we neither withdraw our remarks nor apologize for them.

Indeed, we repeat: The 200 House lawmakers on November 8 who voted to eliminate the Gross and Findley amendments to the Foreign Aid Authorization Act were doing a grave disservice to the United States and to American fighting men overseas.

Those opposed to the Gross-Findley amendments have charged us with reckless and irresponsible journalism, but we believe the real reason for their anger stems from the fact that they were exposed in committing a political blunder. While many of the responses to us are full of sound and fury, none has refuted any substantive information presented in our article. Where, indeed, were we wrong?

The Gross amendment, as we mentioned, would have put an airtight ban on U.S. aid to nations trading with North Viet Nam and also prohibited the United States from dealing with such countries in the purchase or sale of defense services and defense articles.



The vast majority of GOP congressmen and many Southern Democrats supported the amendments proposed by Representatives H. R. Gross (R.-Iowa) and Paul Findley (R.-Ill.).

The Findley measure would have suspended "most-favored-nation" (MFN)—i.e., low tariff—privileges for Poland because Polish officials have been boasting of the weapons that they are sending to North Viet Nam.

These measures, as we wrote, were originally attached to the foreign aid bill when it passed the House. The bill then went to a Senate-House conference committee, where a majority of House members on the conference readily bowed before the wishes of Senators J. W. Fulbright (D.-Ark.) and Frank Church (D.-Idaho) and scuttled the Gross-Findley proposals. No one seems to have quarreled with our account of these matters.

Leading the House backdown in conference, we had charged, were Representatives Thomas Morgan (D.-Pa.), Clement Zablocki (D.-Wis.), Peter Frelinghuysen (R.-N.J.) and William Mailliard (R.-Calif.).

When the conference compromise on foreign aid came back to the House for approval, Rep. H. R. Gross (R.-Iowa) moved to restore the deleted amendments. His motion would have had the House, in effect, tell the Senate it just would not pass the foreign aid bill unless the Gross-Findley amendments were finally accepted.

The recommittal motion lost by a narrow margin of 200 votes to 196, with Administration Democrats and liberal Republicans voting to sink the measure. A shift of just three votes would have made the difference in Gross' favor.

These facts do not seem to be in dispute. At least in all of the hullaballoo over our article, not a single lawmaker has yet refuted any of them in any letter.

Nor has any letter been brought to our attention that even attempts to justify the House action in scrapping the amendment proposed by Rep. Paul Findley (R.-Ill.). All the letters focus on the Gross amendment, but the Findley proposal was also extremely important.

The Illinois congressman argued for ending most-favored-nation treatment for Poland in this fashion:

"Poland is the only nation so supplying arms which enjoys MFN status.

"As recently as July, Polish officials bragged about the effectiveness of Polish arms in Viet Nam. . . .

"The conference report suggests that this amendment [to deny MFN status] would probably jeopardize some U.S. commercial trade in Poland. This may be true because higher tariffs would temporarily result. To me, this counting-house argument is totally empty compared with the jeopardy to U.S. lives caused by weapons from Poland."

Findley's statements regarding Polish arms have not been disputed in any congressional letter we have received. Yet the majority of the House decided to oppose the Gross recommital motion which would have restored the Findley amendment.

In short, by rejecting the recommital motion, House members voted to permit Poland to keep shipping goods to America under special low tariff arrangements and thus earn more American dollars, even though Poland publicly acknowledges its role as a supplier of weapons to Hanoi.

We felt—and feel—that the House's refusal to punish Poland for its role in the Viet Nam war was unconscionable. And it seems more than passing strange to us that neither Zablocki, nor Taft, nor Mailliard, nor any other congressman who took sharp issue with us even addresses himself to those portions of our article dealing with the Findley amendment.

Rep. Robert Taft Jr. (R.-Ohio) was apparently stung by Human Events' criticism. His arguments are rebutted in the accompanying article.

Unable to rebut major portions of our news report in any way, most lawmakers chose to challenge us on the more complicated Gross amendment. Apparently unable or unwilling to think up their own replies, several lawmakers, including Rep. Bradford Morse, dispatched to their constituents a copy of a letter by Rep. Taft replying to our article.

Perhaps, then, we should direct our attention to Mr. Taft's letter, since so many congressmen appear to feel it effectively destroys what we had to say.

Mr. Taft is thoroughly irate. He says he is "deeply resentful" of the implications of our article; that we didn't reveal the full import of the Gross amendment; that we didn't mention "other protective provisions of the bill" which Taft and other members supported.

He also parades his patriotism by insisting that "I have been to Viet Nam" and "my own son is presently in Saigon on government service" and that he, Taft, "served in World War II in the Navy four years and participated in five invasions."

"To have my patriotism attacked by an irresponsible article such as the one in *Human Events* is an insult," Taft says. "Even if it were not personally insulting, it would be insulting to the majority of the House of Representatives who had the wisdom to vote against this stupid provision."

Well, let's just see who is being irresponsible and just who is being insulting or stupid, for that matter.

(Continued on page 15)

How Congressmen Voted on Gross Motion

To refresh our readers' memories, below is the 200-to-196 rollcall vote by which the House on November 8 turned down the Gross motion discussed in the accompanying article. An "aye" vote is a vote in favor of the Gross-Findley amendments restricting U.S. aid to and trade with nations trading with North Viet Nam; a "nay" vote supports the Johnson Administration.

DEMOCRATS FOR: 60

Abbitt
Abernethy
Andrews (Ala.)
Ashmore
Baring
Bennett
Bevill
Blanton
Brinkley
Casey
Colmer
Conyers
Davis (Ga.)
Dorn
Dowdy
Downing
Edwards (La.)
Evins (Tenn.)
Feighan
Fisher
Flynt
Fuqua
Galifianakis
Gathings
Haley
Henderson
Hull
Ichord
Jarman
Jones (N.C.)
Kornegay
Landrum
Lennon
Long (La.)
McMillan
Marsh
Mills
Montgomery
Natcher
Nichols
O'Neal (Ga.)
Passman
Poage
Pool
Randall
Rarick
Rivers
Rogers (Fla.)
Roush
Satterfield
Selden
Shipley
Stephens
Stuckey
Taylor
Tuck
Waggonner
Walker
Whitener
Whitten

Andrews (N.D.)
Arends
Ashbrook
Ayres
Battin
Belcher
Bell
Berry
Betts
Biester
Blackburn
Bow
Bray
Brock
Brotzman
Brown (Mich.)
Brown (Ohio)
Broyhill (N.C.)
Broyhill (Va.)
Buchanan
Burke (Fla.)
Burton (Utah)
Bush
Carter
Cederberg
Chamberlain
Clancy
Clausen, Don
Clawson, Del
Cleveland
Corbett
Cowger
Cramer
Cunningham
Curtis
Davis (Wis.)
Denney
Devine
Dickinson
Duncan
Esch
Eshleman
Findley
Fino
Ford, Gerald
Fulton (Pa.)
Gardner
Goodling
Gross
Grover
Gubser
Gurney
Hall
Hammerschmidt
Hansen (Idaho)
Harrison
Harsha
Harvey
Heckler (Mass.)
Hunt
Hutchinson
Johnson (Pa.)
Jonas
King (N.Y.)
Kleppe
Kuykendall
Kyl
Laird
Langen
Latta
Lipscomb
Lloyd
Lukens
McClory
McClure
McCulloch
McDade
McDonald (Mich.)
Martin
May
Meskill
Michel
Miller (Ohio)
Minshall
Moore
Morton
Myers
Nelsen
O'Konski
Poff
Pollock
Price (Tex.)
Quillen
Railsback
Reid (Ill.)
Reifel
Reinecke
Rhodes (Ariz.)
Riegle
Roth
Roudebush
Ruppe
Sandman
Saylor
Schadeberg
Scherle
Schneebeli
Schweiker
Schwengel
Scott
Shriver
Skubitz
Smith (Okla.)
Snyder
Springer
Stanton
Steiger (Ariz.)
Steiger (Wis.)
Talcott
Teague (Calif.)
Thompson (Ga.)
Thomson (Wis.)
Vander Jagt
Watkins
Watson
Whalley
Wiggins
Williams (Pa.)
Wilson, Bob
Winn
Wydler
Wylie
Wyman
Zion
Zwach

DEMOCRATS AGAINST: 167

Adams
Addabbo
Albert
Anderson (Tenn.)
Ashley
Aspinall
Barrett
Bingham
Blatnik
Boggs
Boland
Bolling
Brademas
Brasco
Brooks
Brown (Calif.)
Burke (Mass.)
Burleson
Burton (Calif.)
Byrne (Pa.)
Cabell
Carey
Celler
Clark
Cohelan
Corman
Culver
Daddario
Daniels
Dawson
de la Garza
Delaney
Dent
Diggs
Dingell
Donohue
Dow
Dulski
Eckhardt
Edmondson
Edwards (Calif.)
Eilberg
Evans (Colo.)
Fallon
Farbstein
Fascell
Flood
Foley
Ford, William
Fraser
Friedel
Fulton (Tenn.)
Gallagher
Garmatz
Gettys
Giaimo
Gibbons
Gilbert
Gonzalez
Gray
Green (Ore.)
Green (Pa.)
Griffiths
Hamilton
Hanley
Hansen (Wash.)
Hardy
Hathaway
Hawkins
Hays
Hechler (W. Va.)
Helstoski
Hicks
Holifield
Holland
Howard
Hungate
Irwin
Jacobs
Joelson
Johnson (Calif.)
Jones (Ala.)
Karsten
Karth
Kastenmeier
Kazen
Kee
Kelly
King (Calif.)
Kirwan
Kluczynski
Kyros
Leggett
Long (Md.)
McCarthy
McFall
Machen
Madden
Mahon
Matsunaga
Meeds
Minish
Mink
Monagan
Moorhead
Morgan
Morris (N.M.)
Moss
Multer
Murphy (Ill.)
Murphy (N.Y.)
Nedzi
Nix
O'Hara (Ill.)
O'Hara (Mich.)
Olsen
Ottinger
Patman
Patten
Pepper
Perkins
Philbin
Pickle
Pike
Price (Ill.)
Pryor
Pucinski
Purcell
Rees
Reuss
Rhodes (Pa.)
Roberts
Rodino
Rogers (Colo.)
Ronan
Rooney (N.Y.)
Rooney (Pa.)
Rosenthal
Rostenkowski
Roybal
Ryan
St Germain
Scheuer
Sisk
Slack
Smith (Iowa)
Staggers
Steed
Stubblefield
Sullivan
Tenzer
Thompson (N.J.)
Tiernan
Tunney
Udall
Ullman
Van Deerlin
Vanik
Vigorito
Waldie
White
Wilson, Charles
Wolff
Wright
Yates
Young
Zablocki

REPUBLICANS FOR: 136

Adair

REPUBLICANS AGAINST: 33

Bates
Bolton
Byrnes (Wis.)
Cahill
Conable
Conte
Dellenback
Dwyer
Frelinghuysen
Goodell
Gude
Halpern
Horton
Keith
Kupferman
McEwen
MacGregor
Mailliard
Mayne
Mize
Morse (Mass.)
Mosher
Pirnie
Quie
Reid (N.Y.)
Robison
Rumsfeld
Smith (N.Y.)
Stafford
Taft
Whalen
Widnall
Wyatt

NOT VOTING: 36

The following members changed their votes at the last minute to reject the Gross amendment; they had previously voted for Gross' motion: Quie (R.-Minn.), Leggett (D.-Calif.), Gettys (D.-S.C.), White (D.-Tex.), Wolff (D.-N.Y.) and Anderson (D.-Tenn.)

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Massive Attacks On Big Cities

King and Carmichael Map Summer Strategy

By PAUL SCOTT

Dr. Martin Luther King's plans for "disrupting" Washington and several other major cities during 1968 are far more explosive than the details revealed in his public statements.

In addition to recruiting thousands of the poor for his drive here in Washington, King is organizing and training key black militants involved in last summer's riots for major roles in his coming massive campaigns of civil disobedience.

King revealed this and other details of his protest strategy in a series of private conferences here with Stokely Carmichael, the pro-Castro revolutionary leader, and other black militants.

According to a government security agency's report on their talks, King and Carmichael exchanged pledges of mutual support and cooperation in carrying out each other's programs.

Carmichael won King's backing to "organize Washington" through his Black United Front. In exchange, Carmichael pledged his support for King's massive program of civil disobedience against Congress here in April and several other major cities later in the year.

Carmichael also agreed to encourage his "Black Power" supporters to work with King to set up a nationwide political coalition of poor, peace, student and "Black Power" groups.

At one dramatic point in their meeting, Carmichael remarked that the time had come to begin disrupting American cities "to help our Viet Cong comrades-in-arms."

While stressing that he was vigorously opposed to U.S. involvement in Viet Nam, King argued that if such an objective was announced for his campaign that it would backfire.

King explained that more support could be obtained from the public by using the coming Washington protest to create national domestic issues which could be used to bring Negroes into a political coalition with other groups.

To show Carmichael the broad outline of his strategy, King gave him a copy of several of his coalition plans, including one to set up black militant neighborhood organizations in five major cities.

Prepared by the staff of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference which King heads, the plan states:

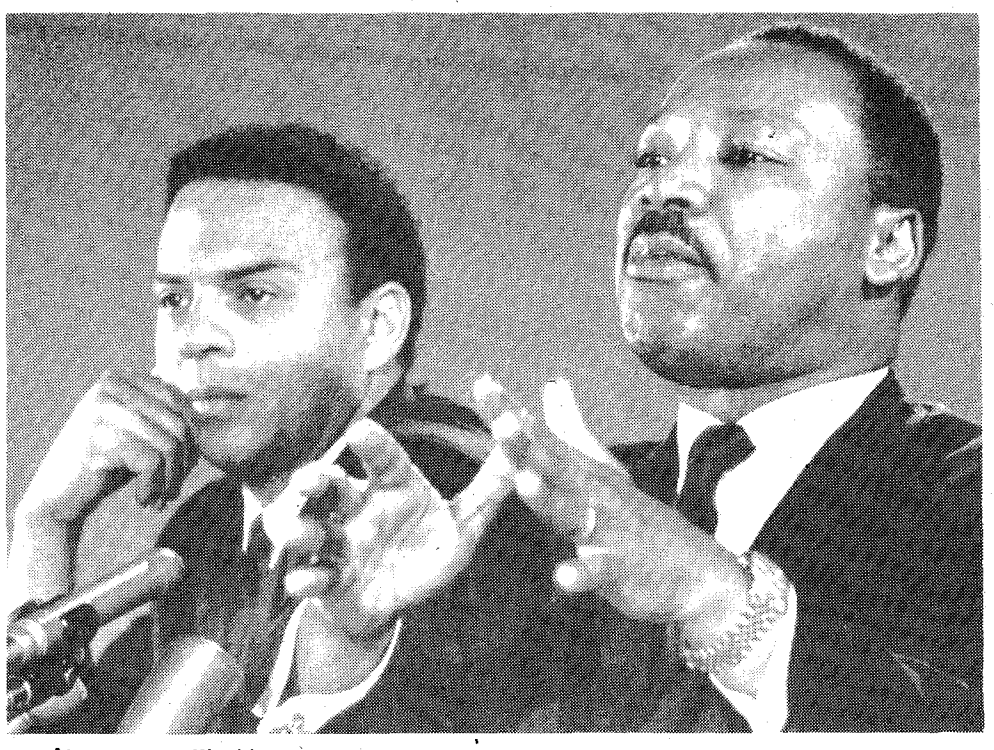
"The over-all procedure or strategy involved will center on initial workshop groups. The following steps will be structured:

(a) "Selection of five cities in which our staffs will train 100 neighborhood leaders. The suggested cities are Chicago, Cleveland, St. Louis, Mo., Houston and Atlanta.

(b) "Contacts will be made with the residents of the poor community. Young men who were actively involved in last summer's riots will be sought out and trained as leaders.

"After the potential leaders, both male and female, have been identified, they will be brought to a residential training center near the urban areas, but well outside the city limits, to receive the basic training."

King also lectured Carmichael that his tactics of massive civil disobedience would be far more effective and helpful to black militants in obtaining their goals than riots.



At a recent Washington news conference, Dr. King (right) outlined plans for his massive demonstration in the capital. With King is Rev. Andrew Young, executive vice president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

"To dislocate the functioning of a city without destroying it can be more effective than a riot because it can be longer lasting, more costly to the society," stated King. "It is more difficult for government to quell it by superior force. The disruption of the cities you want will come much easier."

During their private talks, King neither asked for nor received a pledge from Carmichael that the black militants being organized in Washington would refrain from violence during the coming demonstrations.

In his conversations with other black militants, King reported that ousted Congressman Adam Clayton Powell would play a major role in the coming Washington demonstrations.

"I had a long talk with Powell in Bimini recently and he has agreed to come to Washington in April to play an important role in our demonstrations," stated King. "We are going to make his ouster from Congress one of the major civil rights battles of 1968."

Powell's only visit to Washington from his Bimini retreat since his expulsion was to appear before a federal grand jury investigating congressional charges he had misused public funds.

On advice of his attorneys, Powell during that trip did not try to take his Harlem seat in Congress which he won again in a special election. Powell's expulsion case is now pending before the U.S. Circuit Court here.

In a recent letter to C. Summer Stone, a former aide, Powell confirmed that he would return to Washington, writing that "my return to Washington in April will help rock the entire country."

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COST OF THE SEARCHLIGHT— "Congress established the General Accounting Office to function as a sort of searchlight, piercing the darkness of bureaucratic bumbling to expose wasteful federal spending. Last year, the GAO reports, it uncovered at least $190 million in wasteful spending. That's impressive. Also impressive is word that detecting such waste required the services of 4,216 persons and expenditures of $49 million. We cite the figures not as reproof of the GAO but as a reminder that even the best federal agencies bear watching."—From the Omaha *Evening World-Herald*

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BIG BULLIES— "The trouble with being a second-rate power is that big countries such as North Viet Nam and North Korea keep picking on us."—Don Maclean in the Washington *Daily News*

Businessmen Take On Local Rescue Job

By PAUL SCOTT

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States chose Washington's Birthday to unveil its program for involving business leaders in efforts to wipe out hard-core poverty, presumably on the theory that if its plans for "mobilizing total community resources" are successful they will constitute the Second American Revolution.

When the talk is of "coordinating" and "balancing" a thousand different things, as it was in the Chamber's announcement of its "Forward America" project, the imagination boggles. Too much is too much. So let's begin at the local community level, just to see what the national Chamber organization is really up to propagandizing.

It so happens that in a number of cities —Hartford, Conn., Seattle, Wash., Tampa, Fla., and Buffalo, Schenectady and Sarotaga Springs in New York state —local businessmen have not waited upon prods from the politicians (who have no resources other than the money they can tax from the people) to get going with programs for attacking hard-core poverty.

Take the non-profit Buffalo Opportunities Development Corporation, with its JET (for Jobs, Education and Training) subsidiary, for one example. The impetus for doing something in Buffalo happens to have involved the cooperation of business, government and local Negro organizations, which is as it should be. The interesting aspect is its growth from naivete to sophistication.

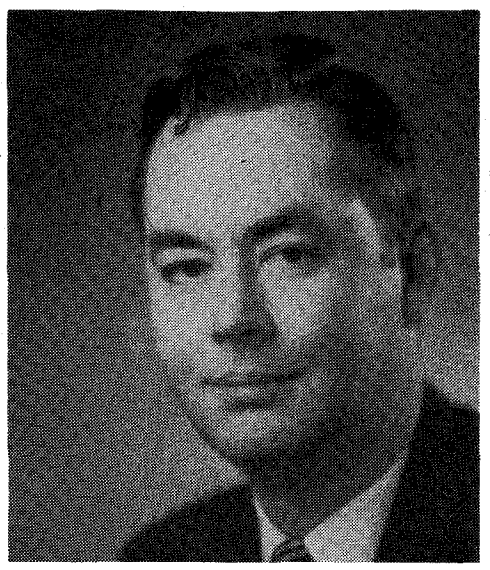
Originally, the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce had proposed doing something to start a recreation center for poor people. But when it dug into popular attitudes, it discovered that nobody in the slum areas wanted things like gymnasiums. They wanted jobs. And they wanted follow-through from job training to job placement. This is what the Buffalo JET project is trying to provide.

In Hartford, Conn., local businessmen, who had become depressed at looking at a frowsy, down-at-the-heels downtown area, decided they must do something about it. But, instead of acting on the naive assumption that urban renewal was just a matter of obtaining funds from Washington and ripping out the center of the city, these businessmen began by asking some pretty sophisticated questions. When you tear down buildings which include dwelling houses, where do you put the displaced people?

If the answer is "public housing," then why is it that people aren't earning enough to buy shelter in the open market? The answer could be "deficient education." Then what about schools? The effort to think a whole chain of things through has led in Hartford to a take-it-slow-and-easy program of urban renewal combined with a system of busing Negro children from slums to suburban school areas.

Now, what the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, operating out of Washington, D.C., proposes is a service job for its 50 state affiliates, its 3,000 local Chamber of Commerce units, and its 300 trade associations. It would let all of these in on what has happened—and what can happen—when businessmen decide to tackle poverty conditions in their own communities.

In a world that has seen scores of programs fail because they were dictated from the top down without "casing" local conditions, this makes magnificent sense.



Certified liberals such as Daniel Moynihan (above) are now pushing locally controlled slum renewal programs.

It happens also to be quite in line with the new sophisticated pragmatism that seems to be uniting conservatives and liberals these days when it comes to dealing with the subject of poverty.

Federal programs for urban renewal have, over the years, bulldozed more low-income housing out of existence than has been restored by public housing subsidies. So now liberals such as Richard Goodwin, Daniel Moynihan and Richard Cloward are joining with the conservative Martin Anderson, author of *The Federal Bulldozer*, in asking for realistic slum improvement programs that are locally motivated and locally controlled.

We may be getting somewhere at last. And the Chamber of Commerce of the United States may turn out to be one of the most effective agents for the change.

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Is Removing Temptation the Answer to Crime?

By DR. MAX RAFFERTY, California Superintendent of Public Instruction

I hope my long-suffering readers won't go into a perfect snit today if I dare to question a trend in our contemporary law enforcement scene which everyone else is accepting not only placidly but downright complacently. What I'm talking about is our current willingness to accept the dubious thesis that a law-abiding citizen is partly responsible for the crime of theft if he inadvertently makes theft easy for the thief.

Several communities in my state, and I presume in others, are busily enacting local ordinances which make it illegal for me to leave my key in my own car. Presumably, the mere sight of my battered Plymouth with its key protruding nakedly from its modest dashboard is enough to trigger the beast in the passing teen-ager so that he will leap incontinently into the front seat and ravish away my hapless sedan. Said youth is thus tempted into a sordid life of crime, with guess who in the role of Satanic tempter.

Sorry. I can't buy this. I can't even rent it temporarily.

It's not my duty to lock up my own property just so some passerby with latent larceny in his heart may the more easily subdue his own worst instincts. Once we legitimate burghers meekly fall for this whopping non sequitur reasoning, we will be sitting ducks from then on for every ivory-tower nut who wants us to chain the front wheels together every time we put the car in a parking lot, and even to carry the distributor with us whenever we leave old Betsy to buy a loaf of bread.

Unless we step firmly upon this burgeoning toadstool of a trend, we will end up with laws compelling us to bar all the doors and shutter the windows before we leave the house to walk the dog, or even with statutes which will jail us for carrying our wallets in outside pockets because they constitute an attractive nuisance to the pensive pickpocket.

I positively refuse to be thus dragged kicking and screaming down the rocky road to crime prevention. What? Am I to eschew the use of matchboxes because they exert a powerful pull upon the flickering psyche of the potential pyromaniac? Or must I compel my wife to lurk perpetually indoors because she composes an undeniably alluring attraction to the whistling girl-watchers on every street corner?

Nonsense.

The goal of law enforcement should be the safeguarding of the decent citizen in the enjoyment of his unalienable rights, not the insulation of the would-be criminal from every conceivable temptation to be found in this vale of tears. I claim the privilege of brandishing all the matchboxes in Christendom so long as I do no damage with them. And a pox upon the hot-eyed firebug whom my harmless matchbox may send off, gasoline can in hand, to incinerate the corner tavern. He is certainly someone's direct responsibility, most probably the arson squad's. Equally certainly he is not mine.

Only under the all-embracing "I-am-my-brother's-keeper" theory of indirect responsibility which all of us share in relation to our fellow men do I accept the charge seemingly being laid upon us directly these days.

Precisely so is the case of my car key. I assert the fundamental right to be absent-minded about my personal hardware. Oh, I'm not proud of my lackwittedness. I freely admit I shouldn't forget it and leave it hanging brazenly about in full view of the jolly juvenile delinquent. But confound it! I resent legal harassment which implies so smugly that it's somehow my fault that some sneering scofflaw roars off with my jalopy and thus proposes to fine me for making his lawbreaking easier.

Using the same crackbrained logic, I presume I'm equally culpable for owning a car in the first place. After all, if I didn't possess one, Junior Kallikak wouldn't be tempted to steal it, now would he?

In school my colleagues and I teach young Americans to avoid cheating. But we don't teach our pupils to avoid writing test papers for fear someone will sneak a peek and copy them.

We discipline the cheaters.

(Copyright 1968, Los Angeles Times)

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BUSINESS AS USUAL—"British Prime Minister Harold Wilson, visiting the White House, warned President Johnson not to heed 'impatient and exasperated demands' for stepped-up fighting in Viet Nam. Stepped-up fighting might make things hot for all those British ships hauling cargo to the Communists."—From the Indianapolis *Star*

Everything Credited to LBJ

'Economic Report' Is Just Campaign Document

By HENRY HAZLITT

The overburdened American citizen, conscientiously trying to keep abreast of things, could at least be spared the President's annual economic report. Its chief recommendations are and ought to be found in the State of the Union and budget messages. And the rest consists mainly of giving "scientific" and "economic" reasons for what the President has done or wants to do for political reasons.

The Economic Report, in brief, has become nothing but a campaign document for the President in power, issued at the expense of all the taxpayers. This year it is more flagrantly that than ever. Its partisan nature is underlined in its selection of periods for comparison.

First, Mr. Johnson tells us about the gains we have made "over these seven years" and then "over just the past four years." It will not escape notice that the last seven years are those since the Democrats came in, and the last four years those since Mr. Johnson became President. So that the reader will not miss the point, these gains are contrasted with "the bumpy path of 1954-60" (i.e., seven Eisenhower years).

Mr. Johnson modestly concedes at one point that his fiscal and monetary policies "have not been perfectly executed nor perfectly co-ordinated," but wherever things have gone wrong he blames someone else—Congress, business, labor, European governments, the American people.

"Damage has already been done to interest rates, to our trade surplus and to the level of prices by the failure of Congress" to increase taxes last fall. Not a word about any failure of Mr. Johnson to cut spending. Not a word about the annual increase of $38 billion in the last four years, or of $60 billion since fiscal 1960, in non-defense spending alone.

Price and wage increases are blamed on "labor and business" for seeking to "expand their claims." Both are solemnly urged to "exercise the most rigorous restraint in their wage and price determinations in 1968." No restraint is suggested on government spending.

There is not a single acknowledgment that the real cause of wage and price increases is the government's chronic budget deficits financed by new issues of paper money and bank credit. On the contrary, the government's own "willingness to use fiscal and monetary policies to stimulate adequate expansion of total demand"—in other words, its willingness to inflate—is praised. Even the President, however, fears that "too large" a deficit may be inflationary, and he concedes that "even with the surcharge" he has asked for, prices in 1968 will rise "more than 3 per cent."

A fascinating sidelight on Mr. Johnson's economic philosophy is found in his reference to the nearly 15 million families who "have achieved yearly income above $10,000." There is not the slightest acknowledgment that any of them may have achieved this state through their own hard work, thrift or competence.

The implication is that they owe it all to sheer luck or to Mr. Johnson's brilliant economic management; for all they are told is that their "striking benefits confer obligations" and that they "have a special obligation to the more than 10 million households still in poverty."

The further implication is that the onerous taxation for welfare redistribution already imposed upon them is not nearly enough and that, as the *Wall Street Journal* has put it, "They are somehow guilty precisely for making a decent living while others are unable or unwilling to do so."

The Economic Report, in fact, is a veritable museum of economic confusions, errors and contradictions, which could only be adequately analyzed in a space comparable to its own 194 pages.

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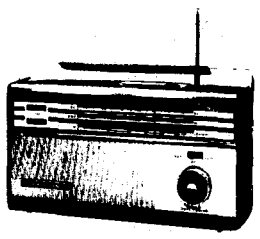

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Impact of Burgess-Maclean Treachery Still Felt

By WILLARD EDWARDS, Chicago *Tribune* Washington Bureau

(Russian spies planted in the British and American governments more than 25 years ago have delivered to Moscow secrets of the atom bomb, nuclear submarines, intercontinental missiles, and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. They helped organize the United States Central Intelligence Agency and sent to Moscow the names of the agents. During the Korean War they helped formulate the policies that prevented Gen. MacArthur from pursuing the Red Chinese Army across the Yalu River. They were able in 1944 to tell Stalin that Churchill regarded the Soviet Union as the greatest post-war threat. Some of the highly placed Britons who were Russian agents have fled to Russia and recently have begun to talk. With each revelation there is a reaction by American intelligence officials. The Chicago Tribune *has put together the story of these spies. The article below is the fifth of seven installments in this* Tribune *series which will appear in consecutive issues of* Human Events.)

Washington:—Donald D. Maclean and Guy Francis Burgess, officials in the British Embassy in Washington who were Russian spies for years before fleeing to the Soviet Union in 1951, left a deep and lasting mark on United States security.

Even today, 17 years later, new clues to their treachery are being revealed here and in Britain. Officials in Washington still ask themselves how this could have happened.

Brian La Plante, security officer in the headquarters building of the Atomic Energy Commission in Washington, became accustomed in 1947 to frequent night visits from a breezy Englishman, sometimes a little the worse for drink. He was 6 feet 4, young and good-looking, but inclined to corpulence.

He also was a spy for Russia and accorded a privilege almost unprecedented in espionage history—freedom to loot a rival nation's most closely guarded files at will.

The United States at the time labored under the delusion that it had a monopoly on the atomic bomb and the AEC files contained all the secrets on this weapon. Nearly two years were to pass before President Truman would announce that Russia also had the bomb.

Only the highest American officials were given access to the AEC files on a "need to know" basis and there was a virtual ban on representatives of other countries. Congress in 1946 had passed the McMahon Act which severely restricted the exchange of atomic information between the United States, Canada and Britain.

La Plante, however, had been instructed to give one foreigner complete access at all times. This was Maclean, acting first secretary in the British Embassy, and also British secretary to the Combined Policy Committee on Atomic Affairs set up to control information between the three governments.

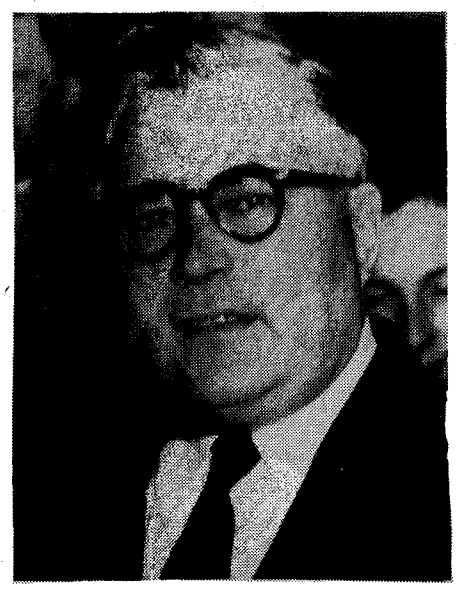
Maclean was entitled to a "non-escort badge," to be picked up at the desk whenever he called. It permitted him to roam alone through the building without surveillance.

As the months passed, La Plante became suspicious. Maclean, he noted, almost always came in the evening, after the usual work hours when employes might observe his actions. Taking a chance, in view of the Briton's impeccable credentials, he filed a report on his doubts, together with a record of the repeated nighttime visits.

Adm. Lewis Strauss, the AEC chairman at the time, was horrified. He had not known that the pass to Maclean existed and he canceled it. The amount of information Maclean filched from the files will never be known, but it may be guessed from the evidence disclosed after he and Burgess fled to Russia in May 1951.

The testimony of Vladimir Petrov, a Soviet defector, disclosed that the two men had carried out "briefcases full of Foreign Office documents" for microfilming by the Soviet Embassy in London when they were stationed in that city.

Guy Burgess' intemperate living habits did not stop him from being one of the most effective agents to serve the Soviet Union.



Red defector Vladimir Petrov (above) noted that Burgess and Maclean filched briefcases full of secret papers to be microfilmed by the Soviets.

How did Maclean get his pass to the most secret files in Washington? It was issued by Prof. Carroll L. Wilson, then general manager of the AEC, at the urging of Sir Gordon Munro, the British representative on the Combined Development Agency which had the task of locating and purchasing uranium, then thought to be in short supply.

Years later Wilson said he saw no reason at the time why the non-escort pass should not have been issued. In view of his sponsorship, "I thought Maclean to be safe." It was an opinion held widely by most American and British officials during Maclean's four-year stay, from 1944 to 1948, in the British Embassy.

In September 1955 the Senate Internal Security subcommittee contemplated an investigation into the Burgess-Maclean case. A number of closed hearings were held, but no report was made. The subcommittee's files contain an exchange of correspondence between Chairman James O. Eastland (D.-Miss.) and Thruston B. Morton, then an assistant secretary of state, now a Republican senator from Kentucky, which shed light on how much data could have been stolen by Maclean.

Eastland directed a number of questions to Secretary of State John Foster Dulles on September 22 and Oct. 11, 1955. After a five-month delay, Morton, acting for Dulles, replied at length on Feb. 21, 1956. Some of the questions and answers:

Q. From 1944 to 1948, Maclean was the head of chancery in the British Embassy and in the post was alleged to be fully acquainted with all the secrets of relations between the United States and Britain regarding American atomic policy. To what extent was this true or false?

A. In February 1947 Maclean was designated by his government to act as Britain's secretary on the Combined Policy Committee which was concerned with atomic energy matters and composed of representatives of the United States, Britain and Canada.

In this position, he had an opportunity to have access to information shared by the three participating countries in the fields of patents, declassification matters, and research and development relating to the program of procurement of raw materials from foreign sources by the Combined Development Agency, including estimates of supplies and requirements. . . . He had access to information relating to the estimates made at the time of ore supply available to the three governments' requirements of uranium for the period between 1948 and 1952, and the definition of scientific areas in which the three governments deemed technical cooperation could be accomplished with mutual benefit.

Q. A high Western diplomat in Europe is quoted as stating on the occasion of the disappearance of Burgess and Maclean, "There go the files of the Big Four deputies' meetings." Does the State Department have any facts to support this conclusion?

A. A review of the department's records has disclosed nothing which would support this conclusion.

Q. It has been alleged that Maclean had "a thorough knowledge of secret Anglo-American exchanges on such subjects as the North Atlantic Pact, the Korean War, and Japanese peace treaty." Did the State Department have any facts to support this remark?

A. Maclean is known to have had knowledge of the negotiations which led to the North Atlantic Pact. This department is not aware of the precise extent of his knowledge on this and the other subjects mentioned.

Q. Does the State Department have any information relative to possible leaks to Chinese Communist forces from British sources during the Korean War? Testimony by Gen. James A. Van Fleet before this subcommittee indicates that some assurance was given the Chinese Communists that American forces would not cross the Yalu River in the event of Chinese Communist forces invading Korea.

A. The department's records show that numerous decisions had been taken which represented a general effort on the part of the United States to localize the conflict in Korea. . . . These attempts to localize the conflict were known to the British. . . . It is probable that Maclean [head of the American desk in London in 1950] knew of this general policy. It is possible that he might have passed such beliefs as he may have had to the Communists, although we have no information to the effect that he did so.

The State Department letter was defensive, throughout, noting that American intelligence agencies never furnished it with any information on either Maclean or Burgess before their disappearance in 1951. It conceded only that Maclean's position entitled him to knowledge which "might have been used in a manner prejudicial to the United States."

It was sufficiently revealing, however, to indicate that Maclean could have furnished the Kremlin with a blueprint of the atomic energy programs of the United States, Britain and Canada up to 1952, four years after he left his Washington post and a year after he fled to Moscow. When Dean Acheson, secretary of state from 1949 to 1953, heard of the Burgess-Maclean disappearance, he was reported to have exclaimed: "My God, they know everything!"

Five years later, on Feb. 18, 1956, Wilber M. Brucker, then secretary of the army, added an emphatic confirmation. Burgess and Maclean, he said, "knew about some of our most closely guarded secrets—secrets of priceless value to the Communist conspiracy."

Maclean was known as the "golden boy" of the British Foreign Office when he arrived here in 1944 at the age of 31. He was a heavy drinker but he never neglected his work and he gained the favor of the British ambassador, Sir Archibald Clark-Kerr (Lord Inverchapel), an eccentric described by Rebecca West as "one of the most bizarre human beings" ever to rise to the rank of ambassador. He was openly pro-Soviet in his sympathies and it was he who designated Maclean as secretary of the Combined Policy Committee on

(Continued on page 14)

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Behind the 'Pueblo' Affair

How Red China and USSR Coordinate Espionage

By HENRY J. TAYLOR

The *Pueblo* affair, including the hijacking of our intelligence ship, has actually been in the hands of Red China. Using the North Korean stooges, who are as controlled beyond themselves as a glove puppet, the apparatus involved is the Teh Wu section of Peking's Hai-Wai-Tiao international espionage octopus.

Its local base is an old French mansion on the ouskirts of Pyongyang, the capital. The base for Red China's espionage network throughout Western Europe is Bern, Switzerland. The Teh Wu calls the turn from Mao's embassy there, which has about 14 officially accredited representatives but also about 40 other Red Chinese nationals described as chauffeurs, interpreters, cooks, etc.

It is a heavily guarded, flood-lit mansion and, except for unavoidable official receptions, the Red Chinese ambassador and his accredited group live in utter seclusion. Bern tradesmen are not even allowed to enter the service door. A series of adjacent houses also functions for the Teh Wu.

The apparatus is a surprise in Europe and the Far East alike in its European content. The Teh Wu is estimated to contain at least 320 European nationals working covertly for the Red Chinese, including about 26 who are high in the governments of France, Italy, Great Britain, Japan—and presumably the United States, for all governments are penetrated to some degree and we are the Teh Wu's largest, most important target.

Organizationally, Red China's espionage apparatus is the brainchild of the Kremlin's Soviet State Security Committee (KGB), the dreaded *Komitet Gosudarstvennoi Bezopasnosti*, hangman Yuri V. Andropov commanding.

Most of the Pyongyang chiefs involved with the *Pueblo* were instructed at the Soviet center at Kuchins, outside Moscow, and at Bykovo, 40 kilometers from the city, where the cover used is the Aerodynamic Institute and an old 15th Century chateau across the Vereyka River.

The Pyongyang liaison today is with Soviet Lt. Gen. Aleksandr M. Sakarovsky, who heads the 1st Chief Directorate (Foreign Intelligence) of the KBG. His deputy, Maj. Gen. Vasily V. Mosshechkov, whom I encountered repeatedly as an opponent in Switzerland, was in the U.S. news last spring when he traveled to the United Nations in New York on a false passport and was very commendably exposed by the New York *Daily News*. Actually, he was here on a mission for 3rd Section Chief Antoly I. Lazarev. Lazarev operates the Kremlin's secret agents in our country. Mosshechkov came to beef them up.

The Pyongyang liaison group's headquarters are on Moscow's Dzerzhinsky Square and includes the Lubyanka Prison where important prisoners are held and questioned and where Lavrenti P. Beria, its famous former leader, was shot.

Yuri Vladimorovich Andropov is the head of the Soviet Union's KGB, which directs almost all Communist espionage activities.

Officially the KBG is a Soviet government agency at the ministry level. Actually, because the Soviet government is secondary to the Communist party structure at every level, the true authority in this apparatus functioning with Pyongyang is the Communist party's Central Committee secretariat headed by General Secretary Leonid I. Brezhnev, the top dog in our enemy's camp.

His 1st Chief Directorate has 15 sections and employs roughly 10,000 foreign intelligence people. The 8th Section, under Maj. Gen. Serafim N. Lyalin, was especially involved with the *Pueblo*. Its assignment is foreign codebreaking, foreign communications and surveillance, and it feeds a technical laboratory at Pushkino, northeast of Moscow.

The 13th (superstitious?) Section retains a special notoriety in North Korea. This is the goon squad under a bloody-handed master named Nikolai Korovin (alias Rodin), which deals worldwide with what Russian espionage calls *Mokriye dela*—"blood business." Our secret agents call this "executive action." It means murders, assassinations, all directed poisonings and other forms of Kremlin-directed death.

Moscow-Peking ideological differences notwithstanding, the intelligence coordination continues between the Soviet and the Teh Wu in Peking and Pyongyang. Washington keeps our public ignorant of this by our officials' Soviet cover-up policy, which is a systematized public relations pitch to make it appear to our public that by Washington's statemanship our relations with the USSR have improved. In simple truth, the Kremlin has just been playing cat and mouse with us in Viet Nam and North Korea, as elsewhere. The *Pueblo* is merely another spot on the leopard.

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□ □ □

N.Y. GRAFT CHARGES—A Brooklyn, N.Y., grand jury is investigating charges of graft in operation of a local anti-poverty program. Relatives of powerful Teamster Union officials reportedly received lucrative handouts from the federally funded agency.

'No Win' Viet Policy Attacked

Conservative Columnist Makes 'Agonizing Reappraisal' on War

By PAUL HARVEY

Americans, ours is the only nation in the world which has ever purposely fought a no-win war.

When Hungary rebelled, Russia waded in and wiped out the rebels in nine bloody days.

We called them "barbarians," but their war cost 3,000 lives. Ours in Viet Nam has already cost 300,000 lives.

The French were beaten and thrown out of Africa and Indo-China.

The British gave up and got out of Asia and the Far East.

But we, neither beaten nor victorious, are presently engaged in our second pulled-punches war—where the announced objective is a stalemate on the 50-yard line.

Our State Department's strange willingness to commit more and more of our sons and our guns and our funds all over the world—but not fight all-out to win.

There could not be a better design for the gradual destruction of the United States if the Peking Communists were themselves blueprinting our destruction.

Our professional military men in Korea and since have been thrust into situations which are unbecoming, embarrassing, degrading. The very idea that we can bomb secondary targets, but must spare primary targets, is inexcusable, indefensible and un-American.

Yet, absurd as this posture is, in a presidential election year I hear nobody offering the voters a real, honest-to-Uncle Sam alternative. The alternatives to our present pussyfooting are all-out or get out. And nobody seems to want to recommend either.

I know something of the fear which the politicians face. I've faced some of it myself in recent weeks.

When I began to document the case for withdrawal I received white feathers in the mail.

Further, it is uncomfortable and embarrassing to find myself in bed with some peace-at-any-price people whom I do not respect.

But most personally hurtful is the fact that there are many sincere American patriots left over from an earlier era who still pledge their allegiance, "My country, may she always be right, but—right or wrong—my country."

They would blindly follow a blind leader if he carried our flag.

And I love those people. I admire and respect them. I'm proud for a lifetime to have been one of them.

But after an agonizing reappraisal I am convinced that being either hawk or dove is preferable to the chicken-policy which presently sends American sons into worthless jungles to fight today's war with lesser weapons than the last one.

No, my country is right in so many ways that she is worth fighting for. But in this no-win war my country is wrong—and it's time somebody says so.

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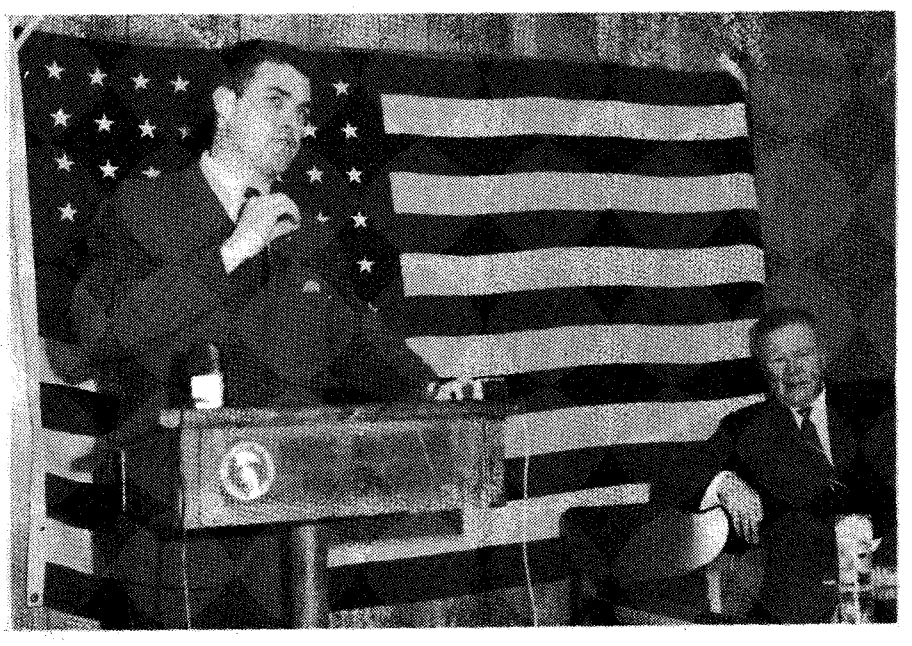

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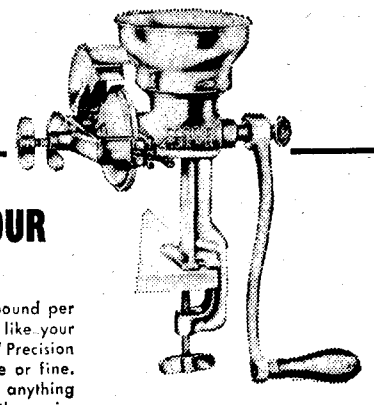

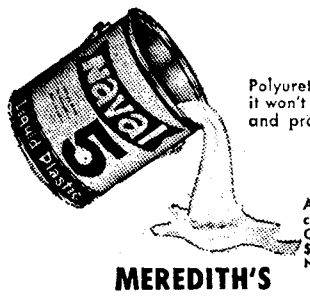

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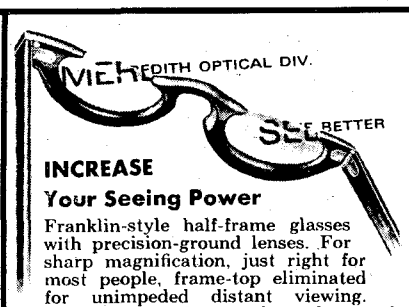

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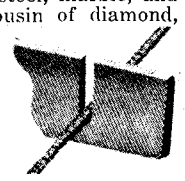

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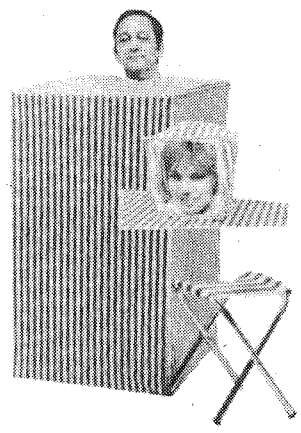

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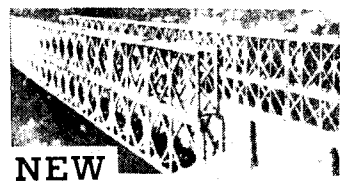

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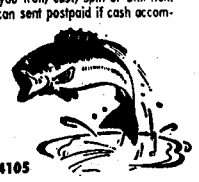

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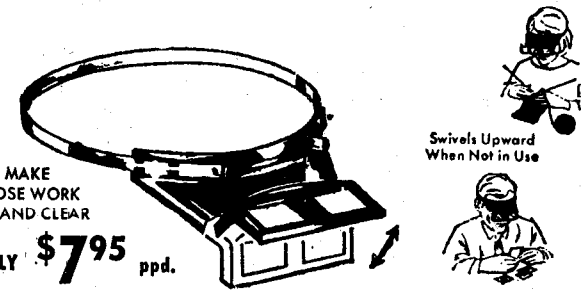

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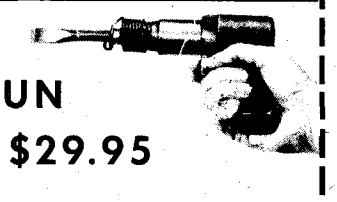

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Continued from page 11

Burgess-Maclean Treachery Still Felt

Atomic Affairs. There was never a suggestion that the ambassador knew of Maclean's secret agent role, but Miss West remarked that "there is no limit to what Maclean must have been able to do with such a chief."

Maclean and his wife, Melinda Marling, a Chicago woman he had married in Paris, shied away from Washington social life.

Thus, there are no recollections here of drunken escapades featuring Maclean, although they spotted his career before and after his Washington stay.

There is one virtually unknown incident, however, which obviously had a deep effect upon him. On Sept. 14, 1946, Maclean had a visitor—Alger Hiss, then director of Special Political Affairs in the State Department. This is the only record of a meeting between two of the most publicized Russian spies of the 20th Century. It was dug up by the Senate Internal Security subcommittee which found a note of Hiss' call upon Maclean at the British Embassy in records long hidden in State Department files.

Two years later, Hiss, then about to leave the State Department to take a $20,000-a-year post as president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, would be named as a spy. Maclean's cover was not to be broken for another five years. No evidence was ever found concerning the nature of their discussion.

The exposure of Hiss may have contributed to a later crack-up by Maclean. In 1950 he staged a drunken scene in a London night club, proclaiming, "I am the English Hiss!" His British superiors presumably dismissed this remark as alcoholic foolishness. Soon after, they made him head of the American desk in the Foreign Office.

Burgess spent only nine months in Washington, from August 1950 to May 1951 as second secretary in the British Embassy, but he left a lasting impression. Nobody remembers anything good about him.

He was a Soviet agent but he broke every rule in the spy manual. He was a loud-mouth, a drunkard, an unconcealed homosexual, vociferously anti-American and pro-Communist. He was dirty in his habits and clothing. He got himself arrested three times for drunken and reckless driving in Virginia but contemptuously told police he had diplomatic immunity. They had to let him go.

Burgess lived in the Nebraska Avenue home of Harold (Kim) Philby, temporary first secretary in the British Embassy, who used this title to cover his real role as the American representative of MI 6, the British secret intelligence service. He also was a spy for Russia and he had recruited Burgess when they were at Cambridge together in 1933.

The protective attitude displayed by Philby toward Burgess continues to puzzle American security officers to this day. Philby was a man of cold nerve, rigid self-control, knew how to hold his liquor, and should have found Burgess repulsive. There was no trace of homosexuality in Philby. His exploits with women were notorious and he seduced the wives of two of his friends. He was married four times and had five children.

"We can now realize that Burgess was a constant danger to Philby's double-agent role," said a former military intelligence man who knew them both. "Yet he revealed a big-brother approach to this grubby pervert which mystified all of us."

In the curious world of espionage, where often there is doubt about who is fooling whom, some theorists suggested that Burgess was deliberately indiscreet in behavior. If you talk loudly of your pro-Communist opinions and indulge in reckless defiance of the conventions, nobody will ever suspect you are a spy.

Harold Macmillan, then foreign secretary, reporting to Parliament on Nov. 7, 1955, gave support to this theory. Until Burgess disappeared, he said, "there were no grounds for suspicion that he had been working against the security of the state."

"He [Burgess] had been indiscreet, but then indiscretion," said Macmillan with a knowing smile, "is not generally the characteristic of a secret agent."

Philby may have felt responsibility for Burgess, the weakling, because, it is now revealed, he had drawn Burgess into the Communist apparatus when they met at Cambridge in the early '30s. Maclean was similarly recruited at the time.

When the trio met at Cambridge, all shared Marxist views. But Philby and Maclean later spent years carefully obscuring their left-wing past like Burgess, who, although he formally renounced his Communist views to get a Foreign Office post, never made a secret of his Communist sympathies.

When Burgess came to Washington in August 1950 he often shocked American diplomats with indiscreet statements.

"I couldn't believe my ears when I heard him boasting that he was a friend of Dr. Alan Nunn May and defending his behavior," recalled one of them.

May was a British atomic scientist who confessed that he had passed on to the Russian government everything he knew and had even provided samples of uranium from which the first bombs were made. Burgess said he and May had been at Cambridge together. The inference was clear: A Cambridge man could do no wrong.

Burgess arrived six months after the late Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R.-Wis.) had made his first speech in Wheeling, W. Va., in February 1950, alleging the presence of a large number of Communists in the State Department and other agencies. Burgess found the subsequent "witch hunt" to be "absolutely frightful" and did not hestitate to say so.

These views gained him some favor in State Department circles. Nor were his homosexual proclivities a bar to popularity. In those years a congressional subcommittee on the State Department annually reported that from 90 to 100 homosexuals had been discovered and removed. Since the screening was casual, it was taken for granted that large numbers remained.

Burgess' behavior, however, became so outrageous that it could no longer be stomached, even by Washington standards. Gov. John Battle of Virginia complained to the State Department that Burgess had been stopped at 80 miles an hour—three times in an hour. The third time, there was an accident. A hitchhiker he had picked up—a homosexual—was at the wheel.

The then ambassador, Sir Oliver Franks, asked the Foreign Office to remove him. He arrived back in London on May 7, 1951. All the evidence points to the fact that he was warned before his departure by Philby that he and Maclean were in danger of arrest and questioning. They disappeared May 25, the very day the order went out to pick them up.

Burgess died in Moscow, in September 1963. He had not changed his habits in the intervening 12 years and was described as a toothless, physical wreck, grossly fat, bald, drunk and incoherent, wearing filthy clothing.

He lived in luxury because a complacent British government had permitted him to transfer his private funds from London to Moscow. In recognition of his services to the KGB, Russian intelligence, Burgess was exempted from the Soviet law against homosexuality and permitted the companionship of a curly-haired ballet dancer.

Maclean was a somber attendant at the funeral and pronounced an eulogy of Burgess as "a man who devoted his life to the cause of making a better world for all men."

To make a better world, Burgess had, during the post-war years when he was in the London Foreign Office, "brought out briefcases full of Foreign Office documents which were photographed in the Soviet Embassy and quickly returned to him." Petrov, the Soviet defector, made this revelation in 1956, naming Philip V. Kislitsyn, second secretary of the Soviet Embassy, as the man who had enciphered the information and sent it on to Moscow.

The documents were turned over at "obscure country rendezvous" over a three-year period. Burgess' nerves were not too good and the strain of secret treachery was obviously telling upon him when he was shipped to the British Embassy in Washington in 1950.

There, Philby took him under his wing, brought him into his home, and made excuses for his outrageous behavior. The ties between the two men, so different in all aspects, were revealed in Burgess' will. He left a substantial sum of money to Philby, the "most faithful friend" he ever had.

The flight of Burgess and Maclean momentarily embarrassed Philby, forcing his resignation from the Foreign Office for what the government called "an imprudent association" with Burgess. But Philby was cleared of any disloyalty implications. The British government solicited the London *Observer* to give Philby a post as Middle East correspondent, causing David Astor, editor, to complain 12 years later that "the Foreign Office was responsible for recommending to me a Russian spy."

The Burgess-Maclean flight thus did not prevent Philby from resuming his double-agent role for another 12 years. When the British did catch up with him in 1963, he had no difficulty in fleeing to refuge in Moscow. British intelligence either would not or could not stop him.

(To be continued in next week's issue)

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SPOTLIGHT ON CONGRESS

Continued from Page 8

Answer to Our Critics in Congress

In the first place, we never assailed Mr. Taft's "patriotism"; neither that word nor any facsimile is used in the entire article. Because we vehemently oppose proposals to expand East-West trade during times of open war with Communist countries does not mean we are impugning the loyalty of those who make such proposals. We are, of course, condemning their judgment, but that's a far different thing.

It is Mr. Taft, in fact, who is casting aspersions. And he insults his constituents' intelligence by irresponsibly dragging a red herring into the arena and by wrapping himself in the mantle of his war record to shield himself from honest criticism.

In the second place, we are amazed that Mr. Taft would be so generous with his fellow Democrats and so hard on his fellow Republicans in responding to our article. By blessing the "wisdom" of the House majority for killing off the Gross amendment, Mr. Taft is blessing the "wisdom" of 167 Democrats and only 33 Republicans. In terming the Gross amendment a "stupid provision," Mr. Taft not only insults Mr. Gross, but the 135 other Republicans who backed him, including Rep. Ross Adair (R.-Ind.), the second-ranking Republican on the Foreign Affairs Committee and such fellow Ohioans as Representatives Donald (Buz) Lukens and William McCulloch.

But let us now wrestle with Mr. Taft's central argument over the Gross amendment. According to Taft, the Gross amendment "was a mischievous one which would have had the effect of preventing our forces in Great Britain and elsewhere abroad, from local purchases even of daily supplies. In my opinion this would have resulted in tremendously increased costs in the support of our armed forces abroad and might have jeopardized their needed presence in strategic locations."

We basically agree with Mr. Taft's description. The Gross amendment was designed to stop American sales of defense articles to England and to prevent our armed forces stationed there from purchasing local products.

But what Taft doesn't mention is this: that all Great Britain would have to do to stop such drastic action on our part is to make sure that ships flying England's flag do not continue to steam into Haiphong harbor supplying the North Vietnamese with valuable goods.

Do Rep. Taft and the others who share his views think this is too much of a burden to require of the British? The Joint Chiefs of Staff have long called for a blockade of Haiphong harbor. Is it really unreasonable on the part on the U.S. Congress to use economic pressures to try to prevent British ships from supplying Hanoi with the goods the Communists need to wage their devastating war against South Viet Nam?

American soldiers are dying in Viet Nam. Is it not worth the risk of possibly offending the British if it might cause them to stop this lethal shipping?

Mr. Taft says, "I yield to none in my desire to put maximum pressure upon the British and any other nation under whose registry ships continue to deal with North Viet Nam." If that is so, then why didn't he vote for this maximum pressure? Mr. Taft asserts that he has "openly and consistently advocated a naval quarantine upon shipping into North Viet Nam to eliminate any arms or supplies that might be useful in prosecution of the war."

Good for him. But Taft knows full well that the President refuses to impose such a blockade, so it is up to Congress to do the next best thing: persuade nations through economic pressures to stop bailing out Hanoi. When Taft and his colleagues had the opportunity to take some action in this direction, however, they backed away.

After acknowledging that he was opposed to the Gross amendment, Taft then turns right around to pat himself on the back for having voted for Section 620(n) which, he claims, "already had a prohibition against any assistance of any kind to a nation which has not prevented ships of its registry from dealing" with Hanoi.

The language of this section, "now enacted into law," says Taft, "plainly gives the direct lie to the statement in *Human Events*" that he voted "to kill efforts to deprive dollar aid to Communist and non-Communist countries supplying weapons and material to Hanoi."

Of course, Section 620(n) does not give the lie to any such thing and Taft is well aware that he is throwing dust into the eyes of his constituents on this point.

In case the congressman from Ohio has forgotten, it was Rep. Gross who authored the section in question. And Mr. Gross in the *Congressional Record* of Nov. 8, 1967, page H14827, complains that the Senate-House conference virtually castrated his amendment. Section 620(n), he says, "is fine as far as it goes, but it is meaningless without the remainder of my amendment, for the provision of law to which [it] would apply leaves it discretionary with the President to put it into effect.

"Up to this point President Johnson has refused to take any meaningful action to stop the tens of thousands of tons of supplies our so-called foreign friends have made available to the North Vietnamese enemy.

"To put a stop to this perfidious business, the remainder of my amendment, which was stricken in conference, must be adopted." The remainder of Gross' amendment was killed off by Taft and 199 others.

In summation, what do we have? Communist Poland, whose ships send Polish-made weapons to Haiphong, still receives low tariff privileges. And Great Britain, which receives American dollars through Ex-Im credits, local purchase of British goods by our armed forces in England and various other programs, still merrily permits her flagships to voyage to Haiphong. Rep. Charles Chamberlain (R.-Mich.) reports that during January 1968 alone, nine British flagships arrived in North Viet Nam.

Rep. Gross, with his "stupid" provision, and Rep. Findley tried to do something about this. The same cannot be said for Rep. Taft and his like-minded colleagues.

Legislative Boxscore

The following is a round-up of items of particular interest to Human Events readers:

• The Administration's **Civil Rights Bill** (HR 2516), stalled in the last session of Congress, has been stymied by a filibuster in this session and last week Senate liberals failed by seven votes to cut off debate on the measure. The main part of the bill then under debate was a measure to prevent or punish interference with the constitutional rights of Negroes and civil rights workers; however, liberals tacked onto this an "open housing" provision. Because this amendment incurred the most wrath from conservatives, Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D.-Mont.) announced he would table (in effect, kill) the housing provision in the hope the Administration could salvage the more moderate section, that protecting civil rights workers.

• The House has passed a **Truth-in-Lending Bill** (S 5) and the measure is now in a House-Senate conference preparatory to final passage. The House finally deleted restrictions on the revolving credit systems used in most department stores, the provision which prevented the bill's passage last session, and Senate acceptance of this modification is by no means assured.

• President Johnson has sent to Congress a request for $2.9 billion in **Foreign Aid Authorization** (HR 15263), the smallest foreign aid request in the program's 20-year history. LBJ's think-small approach was undoubtedly prompted by congressional action on last session's aid measure, when economy-minded conservatives led the fight to lop $787 million off the Administration's requested aid funds, bringing the total down to $2.6 billion. Of the $2.9 billion requested this session, $2.5 billion is for economic aid and $420 million for military assistance. Despite the almost niggardly request, the Administration might see its foreign aid allotment cut once more by a frugal Congress.

• The Senate Judiciary Committee is presently examining LBJ's **Anti-Crime** measure (HR 5037, S 917), which was passed by the House last August. The focus of the bill is federal monetary and advisory assistance for local police forces, including funds for development and research of police techniques. The major controversy is over provision for court-approved wiretapping (which LBJ opposes), added appropriations for police riot-control operations, and proposed conservative amendments aimed at easing Supreme Court-imposed restrictions on acceptance of confessions.

• The House Ways and Means Committee is conducting hearings on the Administration's **"travel tax"** to reduce the balance-of-payments deficit. Secretary of the Treasury Henry Fowler, appearing before the committee, has called for the following restrictions on travel: a graduated tax on expenditures outside the Western Hemisphere, with the first $7 spent per day exempted, a 15 per cent tax on the next $8 spent and a 30 per cent tax on expenditures exceeding $15 a day. Fowler also called for a permanent extension of the existing 5 per cent tax on travel within the United States by domestic airlines to cover all tickets purchased within the United States for any air travel, either domestic or foreign. Exemptions would be for individuals and their families who were transferred or going to live abroad for more than 120 days in connection with business, profession or education; individuals who intended to maintain their residences outside the United States and those whose travel was undertaken at the direction of the U.S. government.

• The House, by 199 to 190, has approved HR 14743 (see page 4) to eliminate the **gold cover**, the present requirement that each Federal Reserve bank maintain reserves in gold certificates of not less than 25 per cent against its Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation. In addition, the bill would also eliminate the $156-million gold reserve for U.S. notes and Treasury notes of 1890. The chief aim of this legislation is to free gold reserves so the United States can redeem worldwide dollar claims in American gold at $35 an ounce.

• The Senate has adopted and the House is certain to approve a Senate-House conference report on legislation extending the life of the **Export-Import Bank** for five years through June 20, 1973 (see page 3). The legislation will also: increase from $9 billion to $13.5 billion the amount of loans, guarantees and insurance the bank can have outstanding at any given time; increase the bank's authority to issue export credit insurance and guarantees on loans by private institutions from $2 billion to $3.5 billion; and prohibits Ex-Im credits to nations engaged in armed conflict with the United States and nations which support others in warring against the United States.

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